The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXII. SALEM, N. C., MAY 8, 1884. NO. 19.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

THE MASTER.

AN IMITATION.

Q. Tell me, oh, Sage! What is the true ideal?
A. A man I knew—a living soul and real.
Q. Tell me, my friend! Who was this mighty master?
A. The child of wrong, the pupil of disaster.
Q. Under what training grew his lofty mind?
A. In cold neglect and poverty combined.
Q. What honors crowned his works with wealth and praise?
A. Patience and faith and love filled all his days.
Q. And when he died what victories had he won?
A. Humbly to live and hope—his work was done.
Q. What mourning nations grieved above his bier?
A. A loving eye dropped there a sorrowing tear.
Q. But History, then, will consecrate his sleep?
A. His name is lost; angels his record keep.
—*William P. Johnston, in the Century.*

LITTLE DOT.

"He's a splendid card," exclaimed the manager, enthusiastically.

"Is he, indeed?" said Vance Raymond, rather abstractedly, as he gazed at the packed auditorium.

They were standing in the lobby of the Varieties. Raymond had dropped in for a few minutes while making his nightly round of the theatres. The manager, eager for a good notice in the daily upon which his companion served as a dramatic critic, was making himself almost offensively agreeable.

"The hit of the show!" he emphatically affirmed. "You'll wait for him, won't you? He comes on next."

"I don't know whether I can spare the time," said Raymond, smoothing out the play bill that had been crumpled up in his hand. And, in type which stood out bolder than the rest, he read:

LITTLE DOT!

"The Phenomenal Child Artist, in his wonderful character changes"—followed by more terms of a laudatory character, similarly extravagant.

Raymond carelessly cast his programme aside and watched the two upon the stage. They were going through what figured on the bills as an "acrobatic song and dance." Presently they executed a remarkable somersault that brought forth a cloud of dust and made their exit, followed by the deafening applause of the gallery. In response they came out and bowed, and the stamping of feet and clapping of hands gradually ceased.

The quiet that fell upon the house was broken by the tinkle of the prompter's bell. The eyes of the audience expectantly sought the wings. The musicians raised their instruments and began to play one of the popular airs in vogue.

"Watch him," whispered the manager. "A born actor, and no mistake."

As he spoke, a little figure, clad in a black velvet suit with delicately striped pink stockings, appeared on the stage. A crimson handkerchief protruded slightly from his pocket and an eye-glass dangled at his side. In his hand he held a light cane, which he twirled foppishly at intervals.

Such a pinched, wan face he turned toward the audience, as he began his song in the yellow glare of the footlights! A feverish flush was on his cheeks and his eyes sparkled with unnatural brilliancy. Raymond felt his heart grow soft with pity as he listened to the rare, sweet voice that to his experienced ear already showed signs of breaking.

"Poor little chap," he murmured; "he's scarcely seven, I should judge." And somehow a tender thought of his two little chicks, dreaming perhaps of their childish heroes at the time, came to him. He watched Little Dot through the mist that had gathered in his eyes.

The song soon came to an end and the child disappeared, followed by the enthusiastic approval of the audience. The manager joined in the applause and turned to Raymond, his face beaming with pleasure.

"Eh? eh?" he said, delightedly. "Doesn't he bring down the house? An infant prodigy, and all that, you know. 'Pon my word, its worth the price of admission to see him alone."

"Rather a fit subject for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, I should say," remarked Raymond, dryly. "For my part I hate your infant prodigies. They all ought to be in their beds at this hour enjoying the sleep of healthful children."

The manager eyed him sharply.

"Stuff and nonsense!" he grunted. Then, in a more cheerful tone: "Just watch him this next turn. His drunken man is something wonderful. I'm capable of criticising that, you know." And he hushed the chuckle on his lips as Little Dot—a complete metamorphosis—staggered in with a high silk hat crushed over his eyes and a white handkerchief hanging from his coat-tail pocket.

The drunken hiccough and thick utterance with which he rendered the song fairly convulsed the audience. When he was through, he was greeted with a terrific storm of applause.

"True to life, wasn't it?" laughed the manager. "Well, it ought to be. He's had plenty of chances to get points, goodness knows. His father's Whitely, of the 'Stars,' who are playing at the Globe this week. Good actor, but boozes too much. That is why he and his wife separated. It's lucky she's got the boy. He's worth a cool seventy-five dollars to her every week."

Raymond listened with eyes intent upon the stage. Little Dot was responding to his second encore. When he finished he was vociferously redemanded. Again he came out and delivered a pathetic little recitation that evoked fresh applause. Raymond grew indignant.

"What a shame!" he muttered, angrily. "They'd keep the poor little fellow before them the whole night if they could."

At that moment Little Dot appeared from the wings and raised his hand to his lips. The pink glow on his cheeks had died out, and in its place was a look of utter weariness. The audience must have noticed it, for the house grew still and the performance proceeded with the next act.

Raymond buttoned up his overcoat closely and left the theatre. It was a bitter night and the streets were well-nigh deserted. The snow lay deep upon the ground, and a raw, bleak wind blew the still falling flakes remorselessly into his face. In spite of all his efforts he could not dismiss the peaked, wan face from his thoughts. A picture rose before him of Little Dot, trudging his way back to the hotel in all the snow at an hour when other children were cosily tucked away in bed, and his heart was filled with pity at the contrast.

"Poor little chap!" he said again, with a sigh. I'll give him a good notice."

The next night found him at the Varieties behind the scenes. At his request he was taken by the manager to the dressing-room that Little Dot occupied, and introduced to him. The child was with his mother waiting to "go on."

"It's the gentleman who was kind enough to write that notice about you," she said to him. "You must thank him for it."

"Oh, it was you, was it?" he said, turning his big blue eyes up at Raymond. "You're an editor, ain't you?"

The awe with which he asked this question brought a smile to Raymond's face.

"Not exactly," he replied. "I write for the newspapers."

"Do you?" said the child, eagerly. "How clever you must be! And it was you who wrote that about me. Thank you very much. You are very, very good."

He placed his hand to his forehead and held it there a moment. Raymond noticed it and looked grave.

"Are you quite well?" he asked, kindly.

"Quite well," the child faltered. "Only—only I'm a little tired and—my head aches. Hurry, mamma," as the call-boy appeared at the door; and, turning to Raymond, he held out his little hand. "Good-bye," he said. "Its time for me to go on."

Little Dot hastened with his mother through the dark and gloomy passage leading to the stage, and stood at a wing waiting for his cue. His mother stationed herself near by to assist him in making his changes.

Raymond and the manager sought the front of the house.

"That youngster is going to be sick," said the journalist, with conviction, as they parted. "He looked half ill now. It's too bad that such a weak, delicate child should have to be out nights in such bitter weather."

"Eh, what was that? Sick, did you say?" cried the manager, with alarm. "I hope not—I hope not. It might affect business, you know, if he didn't appear. He is the strongest card on the bill this week."

Raymond curled his lip slightly at the other's heartlessness, and walked off. Somehow Little Dot interested him strangely. It might have been that he regarded the tiny favorite of the footlights with pitying tenderness, for the sake of his own children.

The next night he returned to the Varieties to find the fears he had entertained realized. The manager met him with a note in his hand.

"Read it," he said, with a scowl upon his face.

Thus adjured, Raymond took it, and glanced hurriedly at the contents. It was to the effect that Little Dot was dangerously low with the scarlet faver, and, as a consequence, could not perform the rest of the week.

The words he read brought up a vivid recollection of the two babes who had lain in the terrible grasp of the scarlet fiend until only the great mother-love had won them back to life. A lump took possession of his throat.

"Poor Little Dot," he murmured.

"I wouldn't have had it happen for a hundred dollars," grumbled the manager. "It places me in a deuce of a fix. It's almost impossible to put any one on in his place at such short notice."

"You're in hard lines," said Raymond, coldly.

Something impelled him before he went to the newspaper office that night to seek the second-class hotel where the child and his mother were stopping. Passing a florist's on his way, he purchased a bunch of the creamy, full-blown roses that were temptingly displayed in the window. These he sent to the sick room with his card and a request to know how the little fellow was.

Presently the answer came—no better. Would he go up? Mrs. Whitely would like to see him.

Raymond followed the boy upstairs and softly entered the darkened room. The mother, with the marks of weariness about her eyes, came from the window where she had been standing and led the way to the bed.

"He was taken ill last night on his way back from the theatre," she whispered, in a hoarse, strained tone. "I thought it was nothing but a cold and—and did not call in a doctor. But he grew so much worse in the night that I had to send for one, and he says it's scarlet fever in it's most malignant form. He has been delirious nearly all the time. The doctor did not tell me so, and yet—I'm sure he'll never get well again." She gave a bitter sob but her eyes were dry—her tears had been exhausted long ago. "Oh, why doesn't he come, why doesn't he come?"

She resumed her place by the window, looking vacantly out at the wild, black night. Raymond remained by the bedside and gazed compassionately down at the small face marked with livid spots. Near him stood a stand upon which his fragrant offering and several vials of medicine were placed.

Suddenly the little sufferer opened his eyes with a faint moan. For a moment they rested upon Raymond and then wearily closed again.

"Dad!" the parched lips formed.

His mother approached the bed noiselessly and bent anxiously over him.

"Yes, Dot," she said, soothingly, "he will soon be here—soon be here. You won't have long to wait now, darling;" and looking up at Raymond, she continued, in a choking voice, "he wants to see his father. I have sent for him, but—but I don't know whether he will come. He drank and—and we parted. God forgive me, I have been to blame, too. Oh, do you think that he will come?"

Raymond looked at his watch. The time lacked a few minutes of 11.

"Yes, I am sure he will," he said, pityingly. "He is at the Globe, I think. The performance is scarcely over. No matter how heavy an actor's grief may be, he is obliged to disguise it sometimes and play his part. Yes, he will come, without doubt."

Slowly the minutes dragged by. Finally a faint knock was heard at the door. She went and softly opened it. A man entered on tiptoe.

"Thank heaven, you are here at last?" she said.

"I could not come before," he uttered hoarsely. "How is he—better?"

She mournfully shook her head. He went, and looked down at his child. His haggard face told of the violent grief that was raging in his breast.

Raymond turned to go. He deemed the scene too sacred for his presence. But the mother grasped him by the arm, giving him a wild, imploring look.

"Stay," she said. "He liked you."

While his father stood there, the child opened his eyes and recognized him.

"Dad!" he cried, stretching forth his little, hot hand affectionately.

His father caught it, and held it in his cool palm.

"Yes, my boy," he said, his strong voice trembling.

"Give me a drink, dad," he whispered, with difficulty. "Oh, dad," with a pathetic moan, "I'm all burning up!"

His father moistened his lips with water.

"There, Dot," he said, with forced cheerfulness. "You feel better now, don't you? And you're going to get well soon. Such good times we'll have together when you do! We'll—"

The child interrupted him with a faint shake of his head.

"No, dad," he said, fixing his big eyes solemnly upon him, "I won't get well; and I want you to promise me—promise me—"

"Yes, Dot," he said, with a groan.

"That you won't get—get—that way!"

He looked steadily up. His father bowed his head, too full of anguish to speak.

"That's a good dad," said the child, fondly. "I knew you would. You couldn't help it, could you, dad?"

Every word was a stab at the man's heart. He turned to Raymond. "For God's sake get a doctor!" he said, brokenly. "He's dying."

"No, no," interrupted the child, hastily. "It's too late—too late! Where's mamma? I can't see. I want her hand."

His mother came and held out her trembling hand to him. His father gently endeavored to draw her away.

"No, no!" said Dot, the words coming in gasps. "I want both—both."

He strove with his remaining strength to join them together. They saw what he wished to do, and clasped hands.

A peaceful smile lit up his wan face. He said no more, and yet they understood.—*Malcolm Douglas, in the Continent.*

How Silver Spoons Are Made.

Probably there is no article of table or other household use in the production of which so little of machine working is employed. Almost all the work on solid silver spoons is handwork; the exceptions are the rolling of the ingot into plates and the production of spoons with ornamentation in relief, which is produced by recessed patterns on the rolls.

The material for spoons is coin silver obtained from the government mints in ingots, from trade for old silver, or from the use of current coin. This is melted over a charcoal fire in plumbago crucibles to a certain heat, known to the adept by the appearance of the surface of the molten metal. It is poured into cast-iron moulds, forming bars of about seventy ounces weight each.

These bars are heated over a forge fire of charcoal and worked on the anvil by hammer and sledge, precisely as iron or steel is worked, or are rolled into plates or ribbons. Occasional annealings are necessary to prevent cracking, the annealing being heating red hot and quenching in cold water. The ribbon for the ordinary teaspoon is four and a half inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide. When rolled, a blank of two and a quarter inches is lengthened to four and a half inches, to thin it down to spoon thickness. Before rolling or hammering, silver is very nearly as soft as lead; but by these mechanical processes it can be made hard and rigid. Good springs, retaining their qualities for years, can be made of silver hammered or rolled.

To form the bowl of the teaspoon, the bar, of three-eighths of an inch wide and less than three thirty-seconds of an inch thick, is hammered flat on an anvil with a crowning face until the workman has spread it into an oval, which is much thinner in the middle than at the edges, as the edges have to receive the bulk of the wear. The handles are formed also by the hammer, and a competent workman will so nearly produce the form of the spoon as to leave very little material to be removed by the file to dress it to shape.

The curvature of the bowl is produced by repeated "coaxing" blows by a steel punch and a die of cast composition of lead and tin. No file-dressing is employed on the faces of the spoon; only the edges are file-dressed to form. From the anvil and the die the spoons come to hand-smoothing with Scotch gray stones and polishing by stiff brushes, generally revolving brushes charged with "grits" and oil.

"Grits" is a peculiar metal found in several places—the best in Wallingford, Conn., that has some of the qualities of tripoli, but appears to be an argillaceous deposit with calcareous particles too fine to be palpable. Burnishing is the finish of spoons as of all bright silver goods. All these are hand processes; machinery has but little to do in the production of solid silver spoons.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Cocoanut Plantation in Florida.

An extensive plantation of cocoanut trees has been started in Dade county, Florida. The pioneer in this new branch of agriculture is Mr. Ezra A. Osborn, of Monmouth county, N. J., who owns a large tract of land along the coast of South-eastern Florida. The seed cocoanuts were brought from South America. One hundred thousand trees have been set out on a tract of about 1,000 acres at a cost of nearly $40,000, and Mr. Osborn proposes to plant several thousand more next winter. It takes about six years for the trees to begin to yield returns; but it is estimated that in ten years the grove will pay ten per cent. on a valuation of $2,000,000.

It is said that cocoanuts can be grown in the United States only on a small extent of seacoast in Southern Florida, so that the prospects for a very extensive cocoanut yield in this country are small. The cocoanut palm abounds in the East Indies, throughout the tropical islands to the Pacific and also in the West Indies and South America.

In its native regions it grows to a height of from sixty to one hundred feet, with a cylindrical stem which attains a thickness of two feet. The tree terminates in a crown of graceful waving pinnate leaves, and is very beautiful. On the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of India immense groves may be seen. In Ceylon, which is peculiarly well suited for their cultivation, it is estimated that twenty millions of these trees are growing.

The first operation in cocoanut planting is the formation of a nursery, for which purpose the ripe nuts are placed in squares, containing about 400 each; these are covered an inch deep with sand and seaweed or soft mud from the beach, and watered daily till they germinate. When the young plants are set out they are put in holes three feet deep and from twenty to thirty feet apart. A full grown tree will mature about sixty nuts annually.—*New York Observer.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A Japanese woman dresses her hair once in four days.

Square bags filled with horse-hair are the favorite bustle.

Walking dresses continue the same length as last season.

Not a woman or girl works in the coal mines in this country.

Darning needles are popular ornaments on the summer hats.

New cotton prints for dresses show the fine India silk designs of last year.

Slippers, gaiters, boots and shoes of all kinds are still pointed at the toe.

The newest jerseys are fitted to the figure with darts, side and back seams.

Mrs. John Adams was the first lady ever presented at the British court as an American minister's wife. It was in the time of George III.

Velvet will continue the favorite trimming material for at least one season longer, and velvet cut from the piece will be preferred to velvet ribbon which, however, is still used.

Readers will remember the astonishing child-poems of the Goodale sisters, a few years ago. The elder of the sisters, Elaine, is now a teacher in the Indian school at Hampton, Va.

The highest prize attainable to English musical students, the Mendelssohn scholarship, has been won this year by a woman, Miss Mary Wurm. One of her chief teachers in piano music was a woman, too—Clara Schumann.

A strip of figured Oriental lace, three-quarters of a yard long and half a yard wide, may be trimmed around with an edging of the same lace, and then gathered in at the throat the width of one inch, and left to hang loosely below the basque.

Most of the long wraps are open at the seams so as to disclose the dress beneath, and although they look well enough when the wearer stands before her mirror at home, the smallest breeze that blows transforms her very disagreeably, and gives her the appearance of an awkward bird with flapping wings.

Among the favorite combinations of color in millinery are pale pink, with ruby, salmon-pink, with black or dark-green and old gold, or orange wit beads, these being generally in the same color as the material which they adorn. Black jet, of course, is as largely patronized as of late. It is becoming, and brightens up black hats, dresses and mantles.

A great business has been built up in the town of Lubeck, Germany, by Madame Charlotte Erasmia, a widow with six children, who a dozen years ago opened a shop for the sale of canned fruits and preserved meats and vegetables, and has now a branch house in London, and a large trade in New York. She has educated her children in the best schools of Europe.

Some of the handsomest skirts have the front either covered with flounces, one above the other, or else the front breadth is formed of solid embroidery or of alternate bands of tucks and embroidery, or tucks and lace. These skirts are for wear with thin wrappers, or with tea gowns, which fall open below the belt to show the petticoat underneath, after the fashion of half a century ago.

Electrical jewelry is worn in Paris. The ornaments consist of glass, cut and colored to imitate rubies, diamonds and other stones, and fitted in an envelope surrounding a small incandescent lamp of low resistance. The light shines through the pieces of glass only and gives them all the appearance of the stones they are intended to imitate. The lamp is fed from a small battery, which is carried about the person.

Father and Son in India.

In India a sonless man is an object of pity. The father loves his son with an affection that governs all his life. The most solemn pledge he can offer to bind a contract is to imprecate death upon his son, should the sire fail to perform its obligations. The son is devoted to the father. He not only loves but reverences him, and his life is at the father's service. A pathetic illustration of this filial devotion was given during the war, occsioned by the Indian mutiny. Among those who remained loyal to the English was a native gentleman, who commanded a company of Mooltanee cavalry. His only son, a fine young fellow, served under him as a private trooper. One day there was a sharp engagement between the Mooltanee cavalry and the rebel cavalry. Father and son charged together and fought side by side. The youth, indifferent as to his own safety, devoted himself to the protection of his father. Many were the sword-cuts he warded off from his sire, as they rode right and left among the enemy. In the thickest of the fight the son saw a rebel pointing his carbine at his father. Instantly he threw his body forward, and dropped dead from the saddle, pierced through the heart. It was a terrible blow to the old man. The lad was his only son and the sole heir to his father's name and wealth. The English officers, moved by this touching example of filial devotion, treated the old captain with marked respect to show that they sympathized with him in his great loss.

Jay Gould's Wealth.

Jay Gould has an income equal to a small fortune every day. The New York *Journal* gives this estimate of his wealth.

In round numbers the permanent investment stocks appearing on Mr. Gould's schedule were 380,000 shares of Western Union telegraph, 110,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, 140,000 shares of Wabash common and 90,000 shares of the preferred, 50,000 shares of Kansas and Texas, 40,000 shares of Texas Pacific and 70,000 shares of Erie. There were a large number of small lots of various stocks, apparently only incidentally held. Beside his railroad shares Mr. Gould holds five and a half millions of Wabash general bonds. At quoted prices the value of these securities is $19,495,000. Western Union and Missouri Pacific pay dividends; the other stocks do not. The bonds also bear interest. Between them they yield him $1,140,000 a year. His interest in the Union Trust company and his loans are profitable to him. The *World* building, nominally owned by the Western Union company, was built with his money. In real estate, loans and mortgages he has $5,000,000, and $3,000,000 more in floating investments. His two residences represent another $1,000,000 and his yacht $300,000. His wealth, as nearly as he can figure it, is $58,795,413, and his income $4,640,011. Thus his fortune earns him $12,888.88 every day and $8.95 each minute.

By the discovery of four new asteroids last year the total number of known minor planets was increased to 235.

THE WONDERS OF CANTON.

QUEER SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN AN ORIENTAL CITY.

Streets Densely Packed With People—The Fish Market—A Chinese Fire Engine.

A description of some of the queer things to be met with in a Chinese city is the most interesting part of a Canton letter to the Philadelphia *Press*. Says the writer: One must take a sedan chair. Few men who come here on a flying excursion attempt to thread their way through the mazy labyrinth of Canton streets on foot, even though they are accompanied by a guide.

Soon we are being hurried along the narrow streets, which are densely packed with people. Our sweating and panting coolies keep up an incessant yelling to warn the pedestrians to make a passage for us; and so dexterous are they and so obliging are the people on foot, that the swinging dog-trot is seldom relaxed. Whenever we meet another chair, however, one party has to stop entirely to wait for the other to pass by, and even then the sides of the cars frequently rub together. The coolies are trained to such encounters in narrow places, and there seems to be a tacit recognition as to the vehicle which shall defer to the other, which is always according to circumstances. So, also, when we turn a corner, it is frequently difficult to wedge a chair through, owing to the extreme narrowness of the streets.

It is, indeed, a motley crowd that we meet. There are all types, from the blind, leprous, deformed and mendicant up to the most aristocratic mandarins.

The common people are the most interesting. There are two things for which they can be heartily admired. No more industrious temperance people are to be found anywhere. They have reduced the cost of living to its actual minimum, and for the two dollars a month that it actually requires they will toil assiduously from morning till night seven days in the week. Most of those one meets are busy transporting various kinds of burdens. These are suspended from the ends of bamboo poles, which are carried over the shoulder. In this way the most impossible loads are carried, ranging all the way from delicate chinaware up (or down) to live hogs. We Americans, who have so much difficulty in carrying a small umbrella in a crowd, might take a lesson from the heathen who bobs along so rapidly in a four-foot street with two two-bushel baskets dangling from the ends of a pole.

Here comes the chair of some public official. Of course we barbarians must give way before such an august personage, and our chairs are wedged close up against a wall to allow the procession to pass.

First, there are a half dozen coolies in uniform, who go ahead as an escort, bearing small flags, such as American children would be ashamed to play with. Then comes the chair, a huge green affair, through the shutters of which we catch a glimpse of the rather portly form of the occupant. The chair is borne by four coolies. Close behind, by one of the ironies of fate, comes a funeral procession. It is a funeral without a corpse, however, for it is not practicable to carry coffins through these narrow streets.

Here is the fish market. The Chinese always sell their fish alive, and all sizes, from the tiniest eel up to the most prodigious of fresh and salt water fishes, may be seen floundering about in wooden tubs or stone basins, partially filled with water. When a customer wants a fish he selects one to his liking, and it is removed from the tank with a dipnet. Instinctively cruel in every thing, the Chinese do not stop to kill the fish, but gouge a pound or two out of his side, smear the removed portion with blood from a dripping-pan (all the blood is saved) and then pass it over to the waiting purchaser, after having tied a string to it. All meat is carried from the market by means of a string, neither cloth nor paper being used. I have seen scores of Chinamen with pieces of meat thus tied, not more than two inches square.

A little further on is the fruit district. This is really a tempting quarter. There are all kinds of strange-looking fruits and nuts, the names of which one despairs of learning. At this season of the year oranges, bananas, Chinese pears, cocoanuts and pineapples are the staple fruits. Among the nuts the lychee stands prominent.

But what is all this excited yelling about? People are rushing into the open store fronts on either side of the street, and our coolies hurry to the nearest cross street, up which they turn as if to allow something to pass. It proves to be a fire-engine going to a conflagration in the suburbs. It looks like a puny machine, propeled by a rope full of coolies, and is just as large as the width of the street will permit, too large to be drawn through some streets. It is, of course, a hand engine, and throws a tiny stream about a quarter of an inch in diameter. There is a short hose, which is dropped into a neighboring well or cistern, if there is not a canal handy to the scene of the fire. The clumsy contrivance is hauled at full speed along the street, making a terrific, rumbling noise as it bounces over the uneven granite slabs with which the street is paved. The men in front keep up an incessant howling to warn pedestrians and bearers of burdens to clear the entire width of the street. Back of this apparatus came a band of men armed with pikes and awkward wooden buckets; while back of them again are a dozen soldiers bearing tridents.

Passing by the silk-weaving district, where these beautiful Canton fabrics are being manufactured at the rate of half a yard a day, one sees a woman looking on, with her arms akimbo and a palm-leaf fan tied to her head for a hat. In the temple of Longertty, there is a fat and jolly idol, equipped with six hands, reclining on his side, with his mouth distended. This seems to be quite consistent with the theory that laughter is conducive at once to corpulency and length of days. All sorts of heathen worship are going on in these temples, that in the Buddhist temples being the most imposing. The processions of richly clad priests contrast sharply with the rugged raiment of most of the worshipers. At one place people are kowtowing and burning sandal-wood joss-sticks before three sitting images, representing the past, present and future. You will notice that the greater part of the people are concerned as to the future.

The flower pagoda is one of the pleasantest of the monuments of Canton. It has recently been repaired, and is now a full nine-story structure of graceful outline, prettily painted with various colors. If you ask why it is called the "flower pagoda," while there appear to be no flowers connected with it, you must know that "flower" is mainly a rhetorical term with the Chinese, simply implying that which is very nice. Thus in the phrases "Flower kingdom" and "Flower boat," its use is purely figurative.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Pueblo, Mexico, uses money made of soap.

A Vermont man has a parrot that can recite nearly half the twenty-third psalm.

When fifty-four people dine at the White house the number of wineglasses on the table is 378, or seven for each person.

Dusting has come to be a business so elaborate that it is done by women especially trained for it, and who go about from house to house with large numbers of brushes.

A Philadelphian is making a small fortune by writing letters for young women whose handwriting and spelling is not quite equal to their aspirations after elegance or to the style of their dress.

The inhabitants of Georgia have been busily engaged in digging cyclone pits ever since the whirlwind passed over the State, and whole families now go under ground whenever a very black cloud arises.

A penalty of £20 has been imposed upon all who assume the English royal arms, the lion and the unicorn, with a view to leading others to believe that they are employed in any department of the royal household.

Investigations of the soil of the Campagna, Rome, have shown that its surface earth and its stagnant water are full of bacilli, which, when introduced into the blood of animals, produce a disease precisely like the malarial fever in human subjects.

The investigations of Dr. Schliemann, at Marathon, have shown that the structure which has been regarded as the tomb of the Athenians who fell in the battle contains nothing but pottery and arrow heads of a date four hundred years previous to the battle.

The Sumatran mountaineers have very little trouble as to State prisons. When a man commits a serious crime, he is fastened to the ground by four cleft sticks set one over each wrist and each ankle, and is left there and given just enough food to keep him from starving until he dies, which he usually does in about four weeks.

Tapestries of Money Princes.

The New York *Dial* says that the rich stuffs which are now used for hangings and upholstery are of amazing variety and costliness, some of them being worth nearly their weight in gold. Many rooms are covered with rich brocades and tapestries in place of wall papers, and embossed leather in most artistic designs is also used. The cost of tapestry, that is, the genuine article, places it beyond the reach of all but millionaires. There are in America but four specimens of the genuine Gobelin tapestry, pieces of which may have taken years to weave, and whose patterns have never been repeated. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt owns one of this number, another is in the West, and two are in the possession of an uptown firm who deal in artistic furniture.

There are, however, many tapestries of elegance which are used, though nothing to compare to the great value of the Gobelin. A magnificent dining-room in a private residence in New York is completely hung with rare and antique designs in tapestry. The chairs for the dining-rooms are covered with stuffs which match the hangings from the room itself. The chairs in more common use for a breakfast-room, which many houses have beside the dining-room, are more serviceably covered in leather of a handsome pattern.

Some of these brocades are sold as high as $35 and $45 per day. Such material is used both for portieres and for covering furniture.

It is not always the case that whole suits of furniture are covered with these very rich stuffs; they are much more frequently used for small reception chairs.

Dining-room tables of massive design have superceded those oval or round in shape. The lady who sits at the head of the table has in the case of a round table the least accommodations. But if the table be square there is room for the many pieces of service which she must use, and there is no crowding, thus giving a more desirable effect.

The upholstery of the sleeping-room or boudoir gives also the greatest scope for the artist. Some bedroom sets of the Renaissance period are made of ebonized wood richly carved, and the price of a single set would buy some people a home. A bedspread rich in design was made of a heavy silk beautifully embroidered, the center of which was covered with point applique, which was worth in itself nearly $1,000. Elaborate window curtains of this same lace cost a fortune.

The hall presents another field for decoration, and those large settles copied from Flemish designs, pieces of armor and tapestries of Teniers design produce a combination that is at once striking and artistic.

Wanted a Fighting Suit.

When Vinnie Ream was modeling her statue of Farragut, the admiral's old boatswain visited her studio. She asked him to look while she worked, and tell her if there was anything he liked, "and anything you don't like, either," she added. He stared and stared, and presently he began to laugh softly to himself. She turned quickly: "What's the matter?" "Why, you've gone and left out the trumpet, and the old man never would 'a left it off that day." The first idea was to represent the historic "swear-word" scene at the passage of the forts. "Why, to be sure," she said, "and what else?" But Jack's courage was gone, and he hemmed and hawed, she urging him with questions, until he burst out with: "Well, now look a here, the old man wasn't such a fool as to go into a fight with his best clothes on, and you've togged him out there like a house afire!" Then he fled precipitately, "leaving me," the sculptress said, "face to face with the awful fact that I had put him in full-dress uniform. I sent at once to Mrs. Farragut for a 'fighting suit,' and she let me have the very one he wore at Plaquemine Bend, of which this is a fac simile."

There is no trouble these muddy time to make a young man stick to a farm. All you will have to do is to get the young man to try and walk across a ten acre lot that was plowed last fall. He'll either carry the lot around on his boots or stick right where he is.—*Peck's Sun.*

California made 880,000 pounds of salt from sea water in 1883.

BIRDS THAT ARE PETTED.

FACTS ABOUT PARROTS, CANARIES AND MOCKING BIRDS.

Where They Come From and What They Cost—Training up a Parrot in the Way He Should Go.

A barbaric screeching of parrot voices, a twittering of feathered songsters, an incessant hopping from perch to perch in many cages, an odor, not quite offensive, nor altogether pleasant, sufficiently informed the reporter that he was in a bird fancier's store. Here, ranged around the walls in cages, were macaws, cockatoos, parrots, finches, love-birds, red birds, canaries, pigeons, mocking birds, and a grave, but rather stupid-looking toucan. Judging from the power of lungs the parrots seemed to predominate, but the cages, large and small, through which flashes of yellow light were reflected, showed that the canaries were in the largest force.

"The price of canaries?" answered the dealer in response to the reporter's question. "From $3 to $5, depending something on their age and acquirements. You can get an excellent songster for $5."

"Are the canaries greater favorites than the mocking bird?"

"The canary is the favorite cage bird, not only on account of its beauty and excellence of song, but for its intelligence and docility. No, sir, they are not imported from the Canary islands, but from Germany, and to some extent from England and Spain. In Germany the rearing of canary birds is a great industry, and nearly two hundred thousand birds are annually shipped from there to all parts of the world. Nearly 100,000 are received in this country. The German bird is superior, as a songster, to the English or Spanish bird. It undoubtedly originally came from the Canary islands, whence its name, for the species is still found in abundance in those islands. They are supposed to have been introduced into Europe about the beginning of the sixteenth century."

"Very great pains are taken in Germany in the training of songsters, and the best of them bring high prices, from $15 to $25. Some birds have a compass of four octaves, and will execute shakes and trills in the most admirable way. Loud notes are not regarded as meritorious, and it is a great object of training to have the song end with a succession of soft, descending, flute-like tones. It takes about six months to teach a young bird a perfect melody. They are trained in various ways, sometimes with a musical instrument, sometimes with the human voice, but generally by being associated alone with a masterly singer. It takes a splendid musical ear to pick out a good singer. Not one person in ten thousand, perhaps not one in one hundred thousand in this country has ever heard the canary song in its perfection. It is like hearing Patti or Lucca—once heard never to be forgotten."

"Do you think it superior to the mocking bird?"

"In the domain of song among the average it is not. But the mocker has not those lovely domestic traits of the fine intelligence that belongs to the canary. Nor is he so reliable as a singer. He will give you a wonderful burst of song for a little while, and then all of a sudden break out in some snarling catbird notes that will spoil the whole effect. He is apparently a great humorist, entirely indifferent to your pleasure, and only intent upon making game of some one. Now, the canary will never do that. He will sing you over his repertory of three or four melodies, and take as much pleasure in your enjoyment as in his own.

"What is the price of a good mocker?"

"Twenty-five to fifty dollars. They are harder to get, harder to raise in confinement, and not so prolific. They stand high as favorites. The plumage is not brilliant—plain brown and white—but it has a remarkable genteel look. You might say, 'his clothes fit him.' Then, his carriage is eminently aristocratic, as well as easy and graceful, and his versatility is really wonderful. He can imitate any sound he hears—the bark of a dog, the mew of a cat, the sound of a hurdy-gurdy, and he can whistle so like his master that old Rover starts up, thinking he is called out for a walk."

"Do you meet with a ready sale for parrots?"

"The parrot is a favorite pet and meets with a large and steady sale. There is no end of fun in keeping a parrot. He is a humorist that bears cultivation. Of course there are all kinds of parrots—red, green, white, yellow, gray and particolored—and they vary greatly in their ability to talk. The African gray is probably the best talker and the best tempered; the blue fronted Amazon the next best. Opinions differ on such matters, and, in fact, training has everything to do with it. A patient trainer can teach one of these birds to say many things. Most people confine their efforts to 'Pretty Poll' and 'Polly wants a cracker.' They pick up a good many phrases on their own account, which they are apt to utter when least expected. If you buy one you want to know something of its antecedents, or you might be astonished some time at hearing the language of the barroom in your parlor. Poll is a long-lived bird; some say it will live a hundred years. They cost from $15 to $25. No, I don't believe there was ever a parrot that could carry on a conversation, but they certainly know the effect of what they repeat. I once had one that was fond of playing with the cat, but when he got tired he would whistle for the dog to drive her away, and he would set the dog at her in a way that would make Miss Pussy hump herself. He could repeat many sentences, such as 'Go away,' 'Come again to-morrow,' 'Good morning,' and he often said them so pat that it seemed as if he meant it. He said many other words and phrases, such as 'My goodness,' 'I hope you are well.' It is quite amusing as well as wonderful to hear a good parrot say things sometimes. I have heard a parrot that could sing a song containing several verses, articulating them distinctly, and there was a talking parrot in Edinburgh some years ago that made considerable sensation, for he actually seemed to be able to carry on a conversation."

Carolina Silk Culture.

"We are pleased to learn," says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, "that the success of the colony of silk culturists recently planted is assured. The colonists already settled are entirely satisfied with their prospects, and many more are expected soon to follow them. North Carolina is the home of the mulberry, and there is no reason why the State with to-day's advanced knowledge of the subject should not gain as great wealth from the rearing of silkworms and the manufacture of their produce as New Jersey, for instance, the leading State at present in silk manufacturing."

BANISHED

FROM MASSACHUSETTS, 1660

Over the threshold of his pleasant home
Set in green clearings, passed the exiled Friend.
In simple trust, misdoubting not the end:
"Dear heart of mine!" he said, "the time has come
To trust the Lord for shelter." One long gaze
The good wife turned on each familiar thing—
The lowing kine, the orchard blossoming,
The open door that showed the hearth fire's blaze—
And calmly answered: "Yea, He will provide."
Silent and slow they crossed the homestead's bound,
Lingering the longest by their child's grave mound.
"Move on, or stay and hang!" the sheriff cried.
They left behind them more than home or land,
And set sad faces to an alien strand.
Safer with winds and waves than human wrath,
With ravening wolves than those whose zeal for God
Was cruelty to man, the exiles trod
Drear leagues of forest without guide or path,
Or, launching frail boats on the unchartered sea,
Round storm-vexed capes, whose teeth of granite ground
The waves to form, their perilous way they wound,
Enduring all things so their souls were free.
Oh, true confessors, shaming them who did
Anew the wrong their Pilgrim fathers bore!
For you the Mayflower spread her sail once more,
Freighted with souls, to all that duty bid
Faithful as they who sought an unknown land,
O'er wintry seas, from Holland's Hook of Sand!
Aquidneck's isle, Nantucket's lonely shores,
And Indian-haunted Narragansett saw
The wayworn travelers round their camp fires drawn,
Or heard the plashing of their weary oars.
And every place whereon they rested grew
Happier for pure and gracious womanhood,
And men whose names for stainless honor stood,
Founders of States and rulers wise and true.
The Muse of history yet shall make amends
To those who freedom, peace and justice taught,
Beyond their dark age led the van of thought,
And left unforfeited the name of Friends.
Oh, mother State, how foiled was thy design!
The gain was theirs, the loss alone was thine
—*John G. Whittier, in Harper's Weekly.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A stern duty—The rudder's.

The sticking point—The bayonet.

You cannot kill time by beating it.

Always a wake—The track made by an ocean steamer.

The town collector knows when his work is dun.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

No matter how people are disposed to kick whenever any noise is made, they never complain of the racket made by the dinner bell.—*Boston Post.*

A health hint: Don't call a very large

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1884.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is th time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

—An excursion party of fifteen prominent newspaper men from New England arrived at Asheville last week.

FOREIGN ECLECTIC.—We have received several numbers of this publication in the French and German languages.

—The steamer Alice made her first trip on the Yadkin river, from the R. & D. R. R. bridge to Barnes, a distance of about fifteen miles, as far as the channel is clear. In a few days the channel will be open to Swicegood's mill, five miles farther. This we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*.

—We are indebted to the faculty for a neatly engraved invitation card to the Commencement Exercises of Oak Ridge Institute, Guilford Co. The annual sermon will be delivered by Rev. F. H. Johnston, D. D., of Winston, at 11 o'clock on May 25th. Medal Contest, evening of the 26th. The closing exercises will take place at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, May 27th. Orator, Rev. S. A. Goodwin, D. D., of Danville, Va.

Commissioner's Court.

On Monday, the tax listers from the various townships having been notified to attend this meeting of the Board, met in session with the Board, pursuant to the revenue law, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform scale of valuation of personal property, etc.

After consultation, the following was agreed upon :

Horses.—1st class $150 ; 2nd $115; 3rd $80 ; 4th $50 ; 5th $25.

Mules.—1st class $150 ; 2nd $115 ; 3rd $80 ; 4th 50 ; 5th $25.

Jacks.—1st class $100 ; 2nd $50.

Jennetts.—$50.

Cows.—1st class $35; 2nd $25 ; 3rd $15 ; 4th $10.

Hogs.—gross per hundred, $3.

Sheep and Goats.—$1.

Bacon and Lard, per hundred, $10; Wheat, per bushel, $1 ; Corn, per bushel, 75 cents; Flour, per hundred, $2.50 ; Rye, per bushel, 75 cents, Oats, per bushel, 40 cents ; Hay, per hundred, 30 cents ; Fodder, per hundred bundles $1; Bees, per stand, $1; Brandy, per gallon, 60 cents ; Whiskey, per gallon, 30 cents ; Tobacco, in leaf, from $1 to $30 ; Tobacco, manufactured, from $8 to $40; Wool, per pound, 25 cents.

Ordered, that the claim of A. E. Conrad, chairman of the Board, as acting financial agent for the county, be referred to C. B. Watson and T. J. Wilson, to decide as to its legality, &c.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to meet on Monday, 26th day of May, to make a settlement of the State taxes.

—The catalogue of the University of North Carolina is on our table. We note that the number of professors, including the President, is 11, instructors 5, making 16 teachers. The number of students is 210. There are 28 Law students and 11 Post Graduates. Expenses, not including pocket-money, travelling, furniture of room and society fees, are from $179.50 to $244. Seventy students have been aided from the Deems Fund, which is $13,310. It is gratifying that students generally select, one of the regular courses. Those who take only one ancient language invariably select Latin. Some substitute German and French for both.

—Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

SALEM, N. C., April 24th, 1884.—The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, May 19th, 1884, and from day to day thereafter until all applicants for license are examined.

A license from this Board is necessary to enable a physician practicing in this State to collect fees by law.

Applicants for examination must bring satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of their having attained the age of twenty-one years.

P. E. HINES, M. M., Pres.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Sec.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Died in Greensboro, on May 1st, after a short illness, Mr. J. A. Lambert, Sr. For several years he made his home in Winston, but came to Greensboro to live about three years ago.

—Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son had on exhibition at the fish market, a monster specimen of the finny tribe known as the king of the shad or "Tarpin." He weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. He will be preserved, we understand, and taken to the State Exposition. He was caught in the sound near Wrightsville Inlet.—*Wil. Star.*

—It has now been definitely settled that a grand celebration will take place in Charlotte on the 20th of May. Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is to deliver the principal oration. Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of Congress will also be present and deliver addresses.

—The Supreme Court at Raleigh has made decisions which it would be well for our Justices of the Peace to make a note of. One decision is, that the Justices of the Peace have no authority to depute a special officer to serve process in civil actions. Another decision is that a county is not liable for damages by reason of an injury caused by a defective bridge, forming a part of the highway across a stream, in the absence of any statutory provision to that effect. Another decision is that a judgement rendered by a Justice of the Peace, without notice to the defendant, may be set aside by a direct application to the Justice, and where he refuses to do so, the proper course on appeal is to reverse the ruling of the Justice, and to enter judgment vacating the original judgment.

The offence of obtaining goods by false pretence is a misdemeanor punishable by fine not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than 5 years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

—Returns from sixty counties to the Agricultural Department show that the stand of wheat, oats, rye and other small grain was never better, and that the preparation for these crops was of the most satisfactory character. The acreage is larger than that of 1883. Last year there were 92,000 tons of guano and fertilizer used in this State, and the returns thus far show that the amount used this year will be 100,000 tons. The small grain crop promises an increase of 40 per cent. over last year. In the tobacco counties the people are in good condition, owing to the unprecedented high price of tobacco, and persons who have held their cotton until now have been greatly benefitted by the rise in the price during the past two months of two cents on the pound. Notwithstanding the backward spring, the farmers have about caught up with their work. Corn-planting is about over, and cotton-planting has just commenced. Altogether the outlook of the fruit, grain and cotton crops was never better in North Carolina.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.—From the *Exposition News:* The price of admission to the Exposition will be fifty cents for grown persons and twenty-five cents for children under twelve years of age.——The main building will be the largest structure ever erected in the State. Its total length will be nearly a half mile. A multitude of windows will give an abundance of light for the inspection of the exhibits. A track will be run the entire length of the building, affording great convenience for exhibitors, so that almost every section can be reached by rail. The divisions or sections will be 16 feet square, all numbered, etc., which will be used by the counties and other exhibitors.——The Seaboard, Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta and Carolina Central system of roads will make an exhibit showing the products and resources of the sections where through they run.——Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow and Pamlico, will erect a pagoda, made out of native woods, polished and decorated with Sea Oats, etc., which attracted so much attention at Boston last fall. It will be in the main building.——The Western Union Telegraph Company have granted frank privilege to the President and Secretary of the Exposition throughout the entire country. This shows great liberality on the part of this corporation.——It is proposed to have in the Exposition a Woman's Department, but to do this the ladies of the State must become deeply interested in this branch of the work, as it must be done by them.

EXCLUSION OF DRUNKEN MEN FROM RAILROAD TRAINS.—LET ALL RAILROADS FOLLOW SUIT.—A traveler on the Norfolk and Western train between Richmond and Norfolk, says the Richmond *South*, furnishes the following incident of his trip to the Norfolk *Virginian:* "At a way station an intoxicated man attempted to get aboard but the conductor refused to allow him to do so, and notwithstanding the violent protest of himself and friends, rang the bell and the train moved off, leaving the swearing, staggering fellow shaking his fist in impotent wrath. The plucky conductor, as he stepped inside the car, remarked, 'That is the smartest order this company ever issued.'

"He explained that on the first of January the conductors received orders not to allow any drunken man to board a train. The passengers were saved the annoyance of traveling with a noisy, filthy man, and the man himself was prevented from risking his life and limbs in getting off or on the train. The order is humane to both passenger and inebriate. The official who conceived it deserves the thanks of a sober public, and it is hoped that other roads will adopt it."

—No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

Republican State Convention.

From the Visitor.

On Thursday, May 1st, at 3:30 the Convention was called to order by Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of John H. Cox, O. Hubbs, A. V. Harrell, Stewart Ellison, C. P. Hester, J. H. Springer, T. N. Cooper, T. J. Dula and W. R. Trull. The committee retired and after a short absence made their report, when the following permanent officers were elected : L. W. Humphrey, Chairman ; John C. Dancy, Secretary ; N. W. Harllee, E. H. Sutton J. C. Gorman, J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Secretaries.

After the organization was perfected, a great many speeches were made and considerable time spent on the manner of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago. The vote was taken and the following delegates were elected: Col. J. J. Mott, elected by acclamation, J. E. O'Hara, Jas. H. Harris and W. S. Dockery, and at 12:30 o'clock this morning the Convention adjourned to meet in Metropolitan Hall at 10 o'clock.

The Convention assembled at ten o'clock, and proceeded to elect alternates to the Chicago Convention, as follows : J. F. Hellen, G. O. Wilcox, Wm. Arrington and James H. Young.

The following ticket for State officers was reported by the committee and adopted by the Convention :

For Governor—Dr. Tyre York, of Wilkes county.

Lt-Governor—W. T. Faircloth, of Wayne county.

Treasurer—Washington Duke, of Durham county.

Secretary of State—G. W. Stanton, of Wilson county.

Auditor—F. M. Lawson, of Madison county.

Attorney General—C. A. Cook, of Warren county.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—D. L. Russell, of New Hanover county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis D. Winston, of Bertie county.

The following electors at large were elected by the convention : W. R. Trull, of Madison and W. A. Moore, of Chowan. The following were elected members at large of the State Executive Committee : W. P. Canady and T. N. Cooper. L. W. Humphrey is a member *ex officio*. One member was designated from each congressional district, as follows :

1st Dist.—Joshua B. Hill, of Beaufort; Elihu A. White, of Perquimans.

2nd Dist.— Isaac J. Young, of Vance ; John C. Dancy, of Edgecombe.

3rd Dist.—L. W. Humphrey, of Wayne ; John S. Leary, of Cumberland.

4th Dist.—Charles D. Upchurch, of Wake ; John H. Williamson, of Franklin.

5th Dist.—Thos. B. Keogh, of Guildford ; P. H. Winston, Jr., of Forsyth.

6th Dist.—William P. Bynum, of Mecklenburg ; E. J. Pennypacker, of New Hanover.

7th Dist.—John J. Mott, of Iredell, A. S. Richardson, of Rowan.

8th Dist.—Wm. S. Pearson, of Burke ; L. L. Green, of Watauga.

9th Dist.—J. B. Eaves, of Rutherford ; T. J. Candler, of Buncombe.

The Liberal party also met in Convention in Raleigh, at the same time, and formed a coalition with the Republican party, nominating Tyre York for Governor and William T. Faircloth, for Lieutenant Governor.

—An East Tennessee man, Wm. Greene, Lee Valley, Hawkins county, has four thousand apple trees just coming in bearing, which yield him $1,000 a year. He is planting every year and proposes to fill 200 acres with trees, and expects as good a profit from them as from a plantation of orange trees.

By the way, this is just the time to look for apple tree pests. Destroy the tent catapillar, whose nests are now easily seen, especially in the morning while the dew is yet on them. The apple tree louse, a small greenish parasite, sometimes on the body of the trees but more frequently on the under side of the leaves, is a serious pest, puncturing and sucking the juice of the leaves and causing them to fall off. They are to be destroyed in any way possible; squirting sulphur and tobacco water on them will sometimes do much good ; but the orchardist should keep up the war in some way through the season, for the enemy is very persistent.

The Codling moth is beyond control except by feeding the young fruit that fall to the pigs. The egg of this enemy is deposited in the bloom of the moth, and when it hatches the worm works its way into the fruit which falls to the ground before fully grown. Feeding them to the pigs is a preventive means for the benefit of the next crop.

There are other pests which the watchful fruit raiser will be apt to see, and destroy as best he can. The red and black speckled "lady bug" is not an enemy but a friend, whether in the orchard or the vineyard.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

ANOTHER CONSIDERABLE RAILROAD PROJECT.—It has been definitely announced this week that the Carolina Central Railroad will be extended from Shelby to Spartanburg. This will mean that the Seaboard Air-Line, Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta and Carolina Central route will be extended South as a rival line of the Richmond & Danville. The railroad from Augusta, Ga., to Spartanburg, S. C., known as the Augusta, Greenwood and Laurens Railroad, will be completed to Spartanburg before June 1. The Carolina Central Road is completed to Shelby. There is a gap of fifty miles between Spartanburg and Shelby, and the two roads mentioned are anxious to secure a through line from Augusta to New York. In order to do this a road between Spartanburg and Shelby must be built. Spartanburg has voted a subscription of $75,000, and Rutherford county has voted $100,000, to be applied in building a road from Shelby, by way of Rutherfordton, to Spartanburg.—*State Chronicle.*

A Couple of Opinions.

I encountered the veteran William Eaton yesterday and asked him what he thought of the situation. He said: "It is very unpromising. Not long ago the Democratic party had the Presidency in its grasp. Now there is a feeling akin to despair. We have been ruined, or at least discouraged by wild men and bad counsel. Six months ago James G. Blaine would not, for $100,000 have allowed his name to be announced for the Presidency. Now he has come to the front and is pushed with confidence and vigor. It is a dreadful thing to think about how the old Democratic party has been sacrificed by the folly of its so-called leadership. I hope something may turn up to revive our hopes and dispirit the Republicans ; but if the extreme tariff agitators persist in an attempt to rule, they will drive the party to ruin."

A Northern Democrat, who has been one of the most powerful friends of the South, said to me : "A vast majority of Northern people suspect, from the utterances and actions of some of the leading men and papers of your section, that you folks are endeavoring by unfriendly legislation to destroy our industries. They say that, by tariff agitation and free trade threats, you virtually propose to cripple our manufacturers worse even than if blown up by dynamite. This has created alarm and distrust. It is hard to disarm such suspicion, and I fear that unless providentially delivered in the national convention and otherwise, our campaign will result most unpleasantly. The people of this country desire to oust the Republicans and put Democrats in charge of the government. But they will not do so if Kentucky statesmanship is to be the avowed policy." —*Augusta Chronicle.*

2,000,000
Subscribers

WANT IT FOR 1884. The *American Agriculturist* to-day is better than ever before. We have increased our corps of Editors and Artists, enlarged and added to all our departments, until the Periodical is now the recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world, presenting in every issue 16 COLUMNS OF ORIGINAL READING MATTER from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS. It is to the interest of every one whose subscription has expired, or who changing his place of residence, or moving West, has for the time being, dropped out of our Great Army of Subscribers, to

Come Back

and accept of our Unparalled Offer of the

American Agriculturist,
FOR 1884. A $4.00 PERIODICAL.

A 600-Page Dictionary,
1000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Foes or Friends?"
MORRIS' 11x13 SUPERB PLATE ENGRAVING.

"In the Meadow."
DUPRE'S 12x17 SUPERB PLATE ENGRAVING.

OR

12 Pieces of Sheet Music,
IN PLACE OF THE DICTIONARY.

All for $1.70
POSTPAID.

Active Canvassers Wanted.
Send two 2-cent stamps for a Sample Copy, and see what a WONDERFUL Paper it is now. Address,

Orange Judd Co. David W. Judd, *Pres.*
721 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

SALE OF LAND.

THE undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday the 17th of May, a farm of

63 ACRES,

lying in Forsyth County, on the Kernersville road, about two and a half miles East of Waughtown, a portion of which is woods-land, meadow land and good cultivating land. The improvements consist of a DWELLING-HOUSE and BARN and other outbuildings; a good ORCHARD and spring of water.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN D. STEWARD.
Executor of Nancy Reed, dec'd.
April 12, 1884-4t.

NOTICE.

ON Monday May 12th, 1884, I will sell at the Court-house door, in the town of Winston., to the highest bidder, for cash. one tract of land in Forsyth County, containing about

14 ACRES,

lying in Old Town township, on the waters of Silas Creek, and bounded as follows : beginning at a stake in the line of A. A. Tally, running south 17 poles and 10 links ; thence east 74 poles to stake, between 2 sourwood pointers, about 2 poles east of the glades ; thence north, crossing the head of the glades 39 poles to a stake ; thence west 44 poles to stake, between black Jack and Spanish oak pointers, thence south 22 poles to a stake and pointers ; thence west 30 poles to beginning. The said execution, under which I will sell is in favor of the Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church or Unitas Fratum to satisfy an execution, in my hands for collection against Abijail Ingram, and which hath been levied on said land as the property of said Abijail Ingram.

A. FOGLE,
April 9th, 1884. Sheriff.

"A GREAT SENSATION."

Among publishers, manufacturers and business men, many inducements have been offered to the public for the purpose of promoting the introduction of various papers, or articles, but none of them equals the extraordinary chance offered by The World Magazine. In enlarging the circulation of their wicely-known and splendid monthly publication, they agree to send you The World Magazine for one year, at the low rate of $1, and will mail it POSTAGE FREE to you. This offer is an exceedingly rare one, as at this price The World will cost less than ten cents per copy. In addition to this, the publishers agree to give you an equal opportunity FREE in their Grand Prize Distribution, in which $25,000 (seventy-five thousand dollars) will be distributed FREE to all new subscribers to the World Magazine. The company intend to distribute the $25,000 FREE to their patrons merely as an advertisement. The prizes will be distributed FAIRLY by a Committee, and any subscriber to The World Magazine can secure a Grand Prize Subscription Ticket, FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

Address: THE WORLD MAGAZINE, 38 and 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. They offer liberal inducements for those who get up Clubs. Any one sending them a Club of five Subscribers will receive a yearly subscription to The World Magazine, and a prize number and receipt FREE.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

Langs Live Seeds, The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.
Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

A FEW HINTS
FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders,** and **Jaundice,** AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles,** the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and **Sciatica,** often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and **Painful Menstruation,** have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE **IRON TONIC**

FACTS REGARDING **Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.**

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

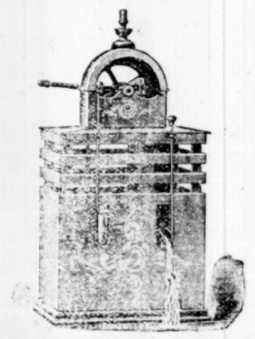
LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

TRY ONE OF



TISE'S IMPROVED 2 BUCKET
WELL FIXTURES.
Pat. Aug. 8, 1882.

The above cut fully illustrates and explains the working of same.

PRICE, - - $16.50.
Liberal Discount to Dealers.

For further information address
C. H. TISE,
Sole Manufacturer,
Winston, N. C.
March 20, 1884.-12tf.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY USING
BAUGH'S SPECIAL SUBSTITUTES FOR PERUVIAN GUANO.

BAUGH'S New Process 10 per ct. GUANO
A perfect substitute for PERUVIAN—Guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of Ammonia. Wholesale Price $55 per 2,000 lbs. in Baltimore.

BAUGH'S SPECIAL SUBSTITUTE
FOR SIX PER CENT. PERUVIAN GUANO.
Wholesale Price $35 per 2,000 lbs. in Baltimore.

☞ In order that all may be able to use

BAUGH'S SPECIAL FERTILIZER FOR TOBACCO!

We are now selling it direct to Farmers of North Carolina at $28 per single ton, on board in Baltimore in good bags of 200 lbs. each —Cash with order—thus giving the Farmer who buys but a single ton, advantage of the wholesale price. We would, however, advise Farmers clubbing together and buying in car-load lots to secure lowest freight rates.

☞ Send for our pamphlet giving full description and wholesale prices of our standard brands of Bone Fertilizers and approved formulas. Address all orders and inquiries to

BAUGH & SONS
103 SOUTH ST. BALTIMORE, MD

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 260 pgs. Illustrated. (All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding, 50 cts, paper 25c, Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps. by)
DR. WHITTIER 302 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA.
The great specialist. Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

TESTED BY TIME.
STRONG'S PECTORAL PILLS
IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR
HALF A CENTURY.

The best Remedy for **Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia** and **Rheumatism.** Insure Healthy Appetite, Good Digestion, Regularity of the Bowels. A precious boon to delicate females, soothing and bracing the nervous system, and giving vigor and health to every fibre of the body. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO., 18 Cedar St., N.Y. City.

SEEDS. SALEM BOOKSTORE.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 05 to 1 10
Corn, per bushel,	80 to 90
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 15
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound,	01 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 70
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	5 00 to 9 00
" Good	8 00 to 9 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 00
" Fine	15 00 to 20 00
Fillers Common	5 00 to 6 50
" Good	12 00 to 15 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 60 00
" Fancy	55 00 to 75 00

DR. J. C. ECTOR,

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional services to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal patronage.

OFFICE second house North of First National Bank.
Jan. 2, 1883

Tomb Stones
AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.
Jan. 1st, 1884.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Garden Growth Teas.

FAMILIES can save about one-half by sending to us for teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty years.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO.

Send for Circular, which gives prices and full particulars, to

ROB'T WELLS, Prest.,
P. O. Box 1287, 43 Vessey St., N. Y.

ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth. China or Japan Teas sent by mail, post paid, or a LARGER quantity by express, charges paid.
Feb. 7, 1884-3m.

The Old Reliable.
THE NEWS AND OBSERVER
S. A. ASHE, EDITOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The largest and best paper published in the State.

We give full reports of religious, educational, business and political meetings, all the news, accurate market reports, serial stories, &c. We will give as a premium

A WATERBURY WATCH

Free to any person sending us a club of 6 annual paid up subscribers to the weekly.

Take your local paper and then subscribe for the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER.

PRICE { Weekly one year $2.00. Daily one year $7.00.

☞ Send your name for sample copy.

CLOTHING.

AT the solicitation of friends, I have taken the agency for

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S CLOTHING,

and hereby solicit the patronage of the community.

Those who formerly supplied themselves from this source, through the late Mr. Fulkerson, well know the reliability of the house, and I need only assure them, and all others who will kindly give me a trial, that every effort will be made to please, and as heretofore, a good fit guaranteed.

I have a fresh lot of

SPRING SAMPLES,

with which I will be glad to wait on any one at his home, if desirable, outside of office hours.

J. A. LINEBACK.
Salem, Feb. 27, 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

GARDEN SEEDS AT BLUM'S.

Black Wax Beans,
Golden Wax Beans,
Giant Wax Beans,
Lima Beans.

London Hair Restorer-Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1½d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

HERRICK'S POEMS,
THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.
SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

=ALWAYS IN THE FRONT!=

HINSHAW & BYNUM,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
DEALERS IN
FIELD SEEDS
—AND—
STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE only mercantile house in Winston that has taken out a drummer's license and that travels a licensed salesman.

The only house in the city that has lady clerks.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPHIA HAND MADE SHOES.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
L. B. & L. S. Holt's Bellemont Plaids,
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made.

We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN.
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

Our goods being bought exclusively for cash, in large quantities, by experienced buyers, we are able to offer inducements to the people of this section not excelled by any house in the State.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments
WILL BE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Every other department will be kept complete and in the hands of experienced salesmen.

TO THE WHOLESALE BUYERS

we will say that we are determined to successfully meet Baltimore and Richmond competition, freight and all things being duly considered.

We have increased our trade about thirty-three per cent. each succeeding year, and we appreciate the patronage we have had and intend to continue to make our business worthy of your support. To give our patrons some idea of our business we give the following

OFFICIAL FIGURES:

The freight paid into Salem depot during the year 1883, on Machinery, Coal, Grain, Licorice, Merchandise and everything received at this depot amounted to $97,564.80. Our freight amounted to $5,840.87, showing that we received more than one-seventeenth of all the freight that came over this road, paid more than one-seventeenth of all the freight money received at this depot and did more than one-seventeenth of all the business of these two towns and all the country receiving freight there.

We have increased the number of our salesmen and are prepared to wait on our customers promptly, and invite all to

COME AND SEE US.

Our Price for STAR BRAND GUANO this Season is:

$3.50 per bag cash. STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE $4.25, per bag, cash, and $4.75 per bag, on time. Our fertilizers have had no equal and are better this year than ever before.

Yours Very Truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.
Jan. 24th, 1884.-tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	5.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	7.35 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	12.41 a. m.

—All accounts due us on subscription to *People's Press*, Job Printing and Advertising will be forwarded by mail. We urgently request a remittance without delay. Accounts unpaid after 30 days will be found in the hands of a collector.

—J. C. Fagg lost a fine horse last week.

—Forsyth Superior Court next week.

—C. L. Rights is at home for the summer.

—T. B. Douthit received some 82 votes for Mayor.

—A. Butner, of Salem Hotel, is yet confined to his room.

—C. Ebert, one of our oldest citizens is in a dying condition.

—J. W. Fries, will erect a fine residence during the summer.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Fine and much needed rain on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

—Elm Street Chapel has a beautiful new lamp in front of the door.

—On last Sunday the Single Sisters celebrated their annual festival.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

—J. C. Buxton, was re-elected Mayor of Winston, Monday, by over 300 majority.

—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will meet in Winston on Wednesday next.

—Rev. C. C. Dodson, pastor of the M. E. church, Winston, is still seriously sick.

—We learn that the residence of the late E. Belo will be converted into a hotel this summer.

—Beard, Roberts & Co., are putting up a steam tobacco factory, five stories high, in Kernersville.

—Lt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., will be stationed as Regimental Quartermaster, at St. Augustine, Florida.

—Shaffner & Hannah's tobacco factory will commence work next week. Success to them.

—On account of the illness of the pastor, there will be no service in the Winston Baptist church next Sunday.

—Over three hundred negroes came up on the train last night to work in the Winston tobacco factories.

—Beauties.—A few days since Mr Craft presented us with some beautiful sound apples,styled "North Carolina Keeper."

—J. T. Patrick, the State Immigration Agent, has appointed Robah B. Kerner, of Winston, his agent for this section of country.

—We learn that the musical association of this place will tender Sig. D'Anna a benefit shortly, by way of showing their appreciation of the services rendered them.

—Twenty delegates we learn, will represent the Salem Congregation at the Conference of the Moravian Church, at Friedberg, on Friday, the 9th inst.

—The following ticket was elected at the municipal election, Monday:

Mayor—C. H. Fogle, 108.

Commissioners—J. W. Fries 187, J. G. Sides 186, A. A. Spaugh 120, L. A. Brietz 118, C. S. Hauser 110, H. S. Crist 105, N. T. Shore 75.

—A two horse wagon load of "cradles" for reaping grain, passed up street on Sunday evening last. It was a rather novel Sunday sight. It was by far the largest load of home made reaping implements we have ever seen at one time.

—We learn that Sink Bros., new Saw mill, located in the vicinity of Salem Chapel, P. O., in this county, is doing excellent work. They have an improved Hege Circular Saw Mill, manufactured in this place, and one of the celebrated Phœnix engines, manufactured in Meadville, Pa. The mill is pronounced by all who have seen it, as one of the best in this section. They saw from four to six thousand feet per day.

The Paper Mill.—Last week we noticed that Miles Griffith, of Haverstraw, N. Y., was here to locate a paper mill in our midst. The locality chosen is at the corner of Marshall and Shallowford streets, near the tanyard. Mr. Fries sold the land at a nominal figure, and is now boring an artesian well on the premises. We are highly pleased to have this enterprise located among us. Mr. Griffith is well known here as an energetic business man, and we extend him a hearty welcome.

—Over brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastille treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., sent *free trials*.

TERRIBLE MURDER.

Our community was shocked on Monday morning by the statement that Mrs. Harrison Reed, living near this place, had been murdered. Numbers of friends hurried to the spot and found Mrs. Reed dead, and horribly bruised and throat cut. The circumstances are briefly thus:

About six o'clock Mr. Reed and his work hands had finished breakfast, and had gone to the bottom lands to plant corn. After starting the work, Reed says he went to look for a hawk's nest, intending to destroy it, when he heard screams, as if from some one in distress. At first he thought it was a child, but hearing them repeated in the immediate direction of his house he hurried up, and on arriving at the gate of the barnyard he found his wife there covered with blood. He had only time to inquire who did it, and she gasped out, three times, "Henry Swaim," and became insensible. He then carried the body to the house, when she died in a few minutes. Help was immediately sent for, and Sheriff Fogle and deputies, and Coroner Barrow were soon on the ground and the circumstances being related, parties went in pursuit of Swaim, who it appears had gone to town.

Bloody finger marks were found on a small gate leading out of the yard. Tracks were also found along a branch and a spot where apparently some one had washed his hands. Swaim was seen in town early in the morning.

Several of the implements, an old meat axe, stone hammer and butcher knife, were found lying around, supposed to have been used. Dr. Webb found ten wounds, inflicted by an axe, hammer and knife. Mrs. Reed was about 64 years old, kind and gentle in her disposition, and will be sadly missed in the family circle. The whole community deeply sympathizes with the bereaved family.

In the mean time, parties from Waughtown, Winston and this place scoured the woods in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, visiting the house of Swaim, without finding any signs of his presence. Toward evening, however, he was found in a field planting corn, where he was arrested, brought to Winston and put in jail.

Considerable excitement was manifested, and at one time, danger of lynching was imminent, but through the interposition of Mayor Buxton and others, and the prisoner was left in the hands of the officers. The jail was guarded during the night.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
FORSYTH COUNTY. }

Be it remembered that on this the 5th day of May, 1884, attended by a jury of good and lawful men by me summoned for that purpose, I attended at the house of Harrison Reed, in said county, to wit: C. A. Reynolds, W. P. Reynolds, I. P. Bodenhamer, L. V. Smith, James Tucker and Wm. Nissen, who after being by me duly sworn and empaneled proceeded to examine the corps of Anna Reed, and after viewing the corps and taking all the testimony to be procured rendered the verdict as follows: That is to say that the deceased, Anna Reed, came to her death by a stab in the throat one and a half inches long and three inches deep, severing the caroted artery and sundry blows upon the head inflicting various wounds to-wit: Five on the left side of the head near the top, three on the right side of her head, one on the back of her head and one on her forehead, said wounds varying in length from about three inches to less than one inch, all going to the brain and two crushing in the skull bone. From the evidence before us we are satisfied said wounds were inflicted by a butcher knife, stone hammer and an old axe in the hands of Henry Swaim.

C. A. Reynolds,
W. P. Reynolds,
I. P. Bodenhamer,
L. V. Smith,
J. A. Tucker,
W. M. Nissen.

Sealed and signed in the presence of Wm. Barrow, Coroner,

P. S.—Coroner's jury, on the murder of Mrs. Reed, held another meeting on Wednesday morning, but the verdict was not made public at our going to press on Wednesday afternoon. It was found upon a second examination that the carotid artery had not been severed.

New Engine.—On Saturday last the new Fire Engine was out on trial. It throws two streams of water, and is of the latest improved pattern. Some 30 men can man the pumps at one time, ranging alongside the engine. It pulls heavy, but the trial was satisfactory, and adds much to the efficiency of the fire department of Salem, now near 100 years old. The town record shows that.

"Fire Engines were brought to this place in 1785, from Europe. We believe the original hand engine is yet to be seen. It is a small affair and could be carried by two persons, and in its day was a little wonder. Other improved machines were introduced from time to time, until there are now four hand engines in this department. Almost every man in Salem has belonged to the organization, generally serving a term of five or six years, and being exempt from military duty by an act of the Legislature. The town government also releases them from the municipal taxes. The company now numbers som 40 members.

Previous to the incorporation of Salem, the fire department was voluntary, and under a set of rules adopted by the town council. So important were these rules considered that they were often read in the church at the close of week-day-evening services. Among those rules was one which assigned duties to the females, such as forming in line and passing the empty buckets to the well while the men were in a line opposite, passing the buckets of water to the engine. People were not afraid of work in those days.

—Why suffer with Malaria? **Emory's Standard Cure Pills** are infallible, never fail to cure the most obstinate cases; purely vegetable, contain no quinine, mercury, or poisons of any kind; pleasant to take sugar-coated. All druggists—25 and 50 cents.

WANTED.

An experienced Dry Goods salesman. Young man prefered.
Address box 202
Winston, N. C.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending May 3rd, 1884:

Lot M. Allen, Cyrus Aldred, Mrs. Lucinda Brown, Branson Beeson, S. F. Burcham, Malvin Fip, J. Freeman, C. M. Hege, Sally Kiser, Mrs. Sarah Lungy, Mr. Moser, Joseph Miller, Dr. J. T. Matthews, J. W. Ravins, Mrs. Matilda Sides, Miss Carrie Spaugh, William Suits, Alexander Snyder, Miss Sarah Tush, Augustus Vogler, J. L. Wiley.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

Court this week. One capital case to be tried.

We need and must have a bridge across Dan rivsr at this place. It is to the interest of the people of the whole county to bridge the river at the court house.

Mr. Washington McCanless, brother of our townsman, Dr. W. W. McCanless, died at the residence of the latter about 1 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. McCanless had been in bad health for some time.

The *Reporter* wishes Stokes to move in the State Exposition matter and suggests a meeting on Monday, of court week, to get the things under way.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

Mr. Joe Davis, raised and sold $250 worth of tobacco from one acre. Many of our farmers are carrying their crops to Winston and selling at remunerative prices.

A correspondent says that Mr. Chas. F. Swicegood is building up an excellent school down on the river, in Boon Township. He has forty-six pupils and the attendance is increasing.

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MOUNT AIRY NEWS.]

Mrs. Bethania Sparger died at her home in Mt. Airy township, near Salem church, on Sunday morning last, at 1:20 o'clock. She had been in feeble health for some time and her demise had been expected almost daily for the last two weeks.

Mr. R. S. Gilmer has returned from Salem. He thinks his eyes have been greatly benefited by the operation performed by Dr. Bahnson and others.

Mr. S. T. Mickey, of Salem, is here for a few days. He is doing a lot of tin work for our citizens.

The rock foundation for Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth's drug store is now being laid.

DAVIE COUNTY.

[FROM THE DAVIE TIMES.]

The closing exercises of the Farmington Male and Female Academy will begin on the evening of the 21st May. Speaking by the young men on Thursday the 22nd, and on Thursday afternoon the literary address by Capt. F. C. Robbins.

The closing exercises of the Cana Academy will commence on Friday, May 23rd, with speeches and other exercises by the pupils in the morning. The literary address will be delivered by the Rev. O. F. Gregory, of Charlotte, who is a fine speaker and a ripe scholar. Speeches will be made by other gentlemen who will be present. At night there will be an exhibition.

Mr. Pink Ratleidge says that he expects his tobacco from 7 acres to bring him $1,600. Mr. John Sain realized from one acre of tobacco, after paying all charges, $311.

Three shares of the North Carolina Midland Railroad, of $100 was sold at the court house door on Monday. They brought $3.35 per share.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, in Winston, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. H. A. Brown, Mr. Lee Shutt to Miss Sue Lumly.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed nigh after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the Pectoral a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your Cherry Pectoral saved me.
Horace Fairbrother."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Cherry Pectoral had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Emma Gedney."
156 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. Crane."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Joseph Walden."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. Bragdon."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Condensed Statement of Accounts of L. N. Clinard, Town Treasurer, May 1st, 1884.

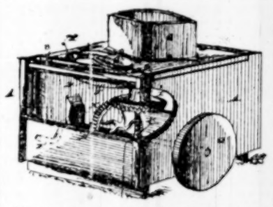
1883—May 1.

To cash in Treasury		$ 99.29
" " from Fines		50.82
" " " Sundries		56.19
" " " S. F. Academy		50.00
" Tax levy for 1883		2,786.92
" Loan of Trustees of Salem Congregation		2,200.00—5,243.22
DISBURSEMENTS.		
By street work proper		1,226 88
" " " Salem Iron Works		232.31
" " work Tan Yard culvert		546.65
" Police services, lamps and oil		803.40
" Contingencies, Secretary's salary, interest, rent of hall, &c		271.98
" Taxes still due		118.49
" " off for Fire Company, and listed but not liable		119.97
" 1000 feet new fire hose		326.77
" New Fire Engine		934.10
" T. Vogler, note and interest paid		621.07
" Cash on hand		41.66—5,243.22
LIABILITIES.		
Note to Trustees of Salem Congregation		2,200.00
Account due bridge on Cotton street		89.04

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of L. N. Clinard, Secretary and Treasurer, have carefully gone over them in detail, and as summarized above, and find them all correct.

J. W. FRIES, }
C. H. FOGLE, } Com.
W. E. AXSOM. }

FISHEL'S PATENT VEGETABLE CUTTER.



The inventor claims that the combination of the revolving cutter disk, having a raised annular rim, or flang, with the top of frame, is an improvement on all other cutters. It has a hopper and an annular groove in its under side for the reception of the raised flang of the cutter-disk.

The above cut is a full representation of the machine. Its merits are for cutting all kinds of vegetables, such as Cabbage, Turnips, Pumpkins, Radishes, Beets, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Apples, green and dry Corn stalks, etc., etc. It can be used for cutting Lard ready for frying out, chipping smoking Tobacco and other uses. The machine is turned by hand. There being two Knives in the cutter wheel, it makes 240 strokes in a minute.

Agents wanted to sell State and County rights.

Write for terms.

EM. FISHEL,
Salem, N. C.

The Great Events of History in one Volume.

Famous and Decisive Battles

OF THE WORLD. By Capt. KING, U. S. A.

History From the Battlefield.

Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—How Fame or Disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—Saves Time—Aids the Memory—Gives Pleasure and Instruction—Maps and Fine Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for full description and terms.

Address,
J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia.
May 1-3m.

HATS! HATS!!

Giersh & Senseman have the largest and best selected stock of

NOBBY STRAW HATS,

for young men, in the city.
Call and examine, prices reasonable.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Melon Seed.—A few Water-melon seed at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

ANNOUNCEMENT! ANNOUNCEMENT!

Announcement! Announcement!

Having met with such great success in our enterprise of supplying our patrons last season in novelties of

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

we now display on our counters an unrivalled number of the most fashionable styles and colors, comprising

Prince Alberts, Cutaways, Crepe Cloths and Mohairs,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Our aim has been to be superior to all others in

STYLE, FIT AND PRICE;

and we can say that we have met with much success.

WE ALSO DISPLAY A FINE LINE OF

Fur and Straw Hats and Gent's Furnishings.

Call early at our establishment and avail yourselves of these elegant Goods.

LONG & SACKERMAN,

Opposite Post Office, Winston, N. C.

J. L. BEARD, Salesman.

April 17, 1884.—3m.

THE

Great Fertilizer FOR FINE

BRIGHT TOBACCO

ALLISON & ADDISON'S
"STAR BRAND"
SPECIAL

TOBACCO MANURE

1865 ——— 1884

FOR THE TWENTY YEARS during which we have been selling and manufacturing Fertilizers, we have made the Tobacco Crop the subject of special study and extensive experiments, with the object of making the best possible Fertilizer for that crop, without regard to analyses or book valuations. The relative value of the different fertilizing materials has been studied in the Plant-Bed, in the Field, in the Barn, and in the Salesroom. Our

SPECIAL

TOBACCO MANURE

is the product of the information and skill gained in this continuous effort to improve, and we offer it with great confidence as being the

VERY BEST FERTILIZER FOR BRIGHT TOBACCO

yet made. Crops raised with it bring the highest average prices in all the markets of Virginia and North Carolina.

IMPORTANT

We use nothing in its manufacture but materials of the highest grade, which are known to be specially adapted to this crop. We use no *fiery ammoniates, ground leather, horn, hoof, shoddy, or wool waste, or other inferior or injurious ammoniates.*

ALLISON & ADDISON, Manufacturers,
RICHMOND, VA.

SALE by Agents at all points in the Tobacco-Growing Sections of Virginia and North Carolina.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The Register will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the Register.

The price of the Register will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the Register. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

AS A PREMIUM

either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

Industries of North Carolina—In the Coal and Iron Counties.—Emmons', Kerr's Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50.

Address **RALEIGH REGISTER,**
Raleigh, N. C.

Vick's Floral Guide,

For 1884 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World!

The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court.
WILKES COUNTY. } Before Call, Clerk.

Joel L. Church, Administrator of John T. Edmonstin, deceased,
against
Susannah Edmonstin, Alfred Edmonstin, and others.

Petition to sell land for assets.

John Edmonstin, Anna Edmonstin, William Edmonstin and Jane Nichols, defendants in the above entitled action, are hereby required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro', N. C., on the 15th day of May, 1884, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action.

Given under my hand and official seal at Office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on this 19th day of March, 1884.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
John S. Cranor, Atty for Plff.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

FOR SALE.—A lot near the graded school. Enquire at this office.

BLISS'

1845. Illustrated Hand-book 1884.
For the Farm and Garden. 150 pages.

300 Illustrations, and a beautiful Colored Plate of Flowers, tells What, When and How to plant and is full of information invaluable to all interested in gardening. Mailed for 6c. to cover postage.

Illustrated Novelty List, describing all the newest varieties Flowers, Vegetables, Cereals, Fruits, Plants, etc., *Mailed Free.*

SEEDS

ORDER NOW
And have on hand when you want to plant.

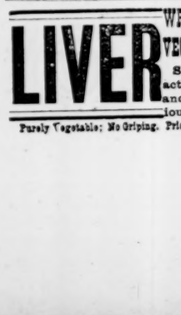
A FLOWER GARDEN for $1.00
20 packets choice Flower Seeds *(our selection)*, including WILD GARDEN SEEDS (a mixture of 100 varieties of Flower Seeds), for $1.00.

A VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR $1.00
20 pkts. Choice Vegetable Seeds *(our selection)*, including Bliss's American Wonder Pea, for $1.

BOTH the Flower and Vegetable Seed Collections, and Bliss's Illustrated Gardener's Hand-book telling you how to grow them, for $1.75.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
34 Barclay Street, New-York.

The Old Mullein Plant.



While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN, the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. Manufactured by Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the Scientific American, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the Scientific American, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., Scientific American Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Platinum wire has been drawn down so fine by Mr. H. F. Read, of Brooklyn, as to be invisible to the naked eye, although its presence upon a perfectly white card could be detected by the touch and could be seen with the aid of a small magnifying glass when the card was held in such a position that the wire cast a shadow.

Zirconia, an extract from a mineral found in considerable quantities in the South, is quite likely to succeed petroleum coke for the manufacture of electric light carbons. Recent experiments have been highly successful, and the discoverer claims to be able to produce a carbon point two inches in length that will last for a year.

Professor Chowlson, St. Petersburg, reports the invention of an electric watch, which derives its motion from a very small battery. It is said to keep very good time. No details are given regarding the construction and arrangement of its several parts, but the mechanism must be very simple if, as it is stated, the watch has only two wheels.

Gas-pipes are now made of hemp paper, as it possesses many advantages over the ordinary material. It is cheaper, and is not so liable to be broken. The pipes so made are smooth and absolutely tight, and, when the sides are scarcely three-fifths of an inch thick, resist a pressure of more than fifteen atmospheres. They are bad conductors of heat and do not readily freeze.

The annual rainfall in this country, according to the *Weather Signal*, is lowest in New Mexico (thirteen inches) and California (eighteen inches), and highest in Oregon (forty-nine inches) and Alabama (fifty-six inches). The annual rainfall in the British Islands among the mountains is forty-one inches; on the plains, twenty-five inches; forty-five inches of rain falls on the west side of England, twenty-seven inches on the east side.

Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, has been studying the habits of spiders, and in a lecture on that class of beings, finds much to admire in them and their work. Among other things he said that seldom does an artist succeed in drawing a spider's web correctly. Moreover, an artist generally draws a spider with its head upward, when it ought to be downward. Of webs there are the orb, the sectional, the part circle, the hanging net and the surface ground web. Some are also found in California, with their nest in the ground and hidden with a trap-door like covering. The inside of these nests is covered with a delicate white silk, and the spider seldom ventures out for its prey except at night, when it spins a fine web on the ground near its nest. In this are caught many insects. Illustrations were shown of spiders which can construct a nest beneath the water in the shape of a bell. To this they carry air, a breath at a time, and there they live and take care of their young.

Phenomena of Ocean Springs.

It is known that on the Atlantic coast, a few miles east and south of St. Augustine, there is a remarkable phenomenon in nature; a body of fresh water rising in the ocean, extending on the surface, probably, over an area of several acres, which it is supposed is a shoot of some underground current from the land of Florida. It is easy to conjecture a connection when we observe the figures in the mysterious bottom of our great reservoir springs, like, for instance, that of Silver Spring, Marion county. This ocean spring has been long known to mariners familiar with coasting around Florida, but being out of the course of ships it is more locally familiar to observers than otherwise. Though thus known and spoken of for long years it is only at a comparatively recent period that an officer of one of the United States coast survey vessels had his attention attracted to it and made a report of his observations to the government.

A fresh water rising in the ocean, equally curious, occurs on the gulf coast near James island, on the lower part of Franklin and Wakulla counties. The announcement of this in the public press is very recent, though perhaps the "boil" in the sea has existed from an early geological or maritime date.

It is probable that similar phenomena exist on other parts of the coast, though no report of them has been made by the coasters who may have perchance discovered or encountered them.

Certainly, in connection with that vast interstitial coral and concrete foundation on which the surface crust of the State is popularly if not scientifically considered to rest, and with the remarkable "dipping" of rivers in their course over the State, and with the lakes and lakelets and funnel-shaped "sinks" which everywhere puzzle the interested beholder, the subject would form one especially worthy of inquiry of the learned—more so than all the sensational existences which have claimed attention in more doubtful lines of conjecture.

How much more curious would it be if it were ascertained that such fresh water springs were found repressed under the sea; that a fresh water exists intact, without having strength to emerge to the surface. A spring of this character exists on the Persian gulf near Bahrin. There the arid shore affords no fresh water; yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to the copious springs which burst from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goatskin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then he takes in his hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped on board. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges in again. The source of these copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some 500 or 600 miles distant.—*Florida Herald.*

Taking Shares in a New French Loan.

A Paris correspondent describes the scene during the night prior to the issue of shares in the new French loan, when well-to-do investors and agents hire persons, who, in turn, hire others yet poorer to keep places for them until the hour when the office opens. It was motly and distressing. A poor widow, with seven children of a tender age, the youngest about eight, had been standing there since 10 o'clock. The eight places would fetch something like five or six francs—a fortune for a day. A charitable soul sent them some hot coffee, some bread and cold meat, and the look of delight at the victuals told a heartrending tale of privation.

Mozart and Sullivan.

The composer of "Pinafore and Patience," as well as the writer of the librettos of those charming works, have not only golden opinions from their delighted countrymen, but a golden harvest has rewarded their labors. In Mozart's time it was usual for the composer of an opera to receive 100 ducats, and the librettist was given fifty. The income of Mozart's household in 1788 was 800 florins. In 1833 Mendelssohn accepted the post of musical director at Dusseldorf at a yearly salary of 600 thalers, £90. In our days a song that becomes really popular brings in large sums to its possessor. "Nancy Lee" brought over £4,000.—*National Review.*

The London police are to be furnished with whistles, instead of the old fashioned rattles.

CULTIVATION OF PEANUTS.

HOW THEY ARE PREPARED FOR THE MARKET.

Peanut Growing a Remarkable Industry in the South—Flour Manufactured From the Nuts.

A Montgomery (Ala.) letter to the New York *Telegram* says: Peanut growing promises to become one of the great sources of revenue in the South before a decade shall have passed. It is estimated by competent authorities that the crop this year will be worth $3,000,000. Virginia will throw upon the market at least 2,500,000 bushels; Tennessee, 200,000 bushels; North Carolina, 100,000 bushels; South Carolina, 150,000 bushels, and Alabama as much as both the Carolinas combined. Northern people have but a faint idea what a great business peanut raising has become in the South. Fortunes are made in it which would make some New York brokers open their eyes in amazement. Africa certainly sent a blessing in the universally popular peanut which grows so well throughout the Southern regions that we shall soon be able to cut off their importation. In Virginia they are called "peanuts," in North Carolina they are known as "ground pease," while in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi they are called "pinders," and in Alabama and Tennessee "ground nuts" and "goobers."

A movement is now on foot in Atlanta to erect a large mill for the manufacture of peanut flour, which, it is said, makes most excellent biscuit. In Georgia I have eaten delicious pastry prepared with peanut flour. It somewhat resembles desiccated cocoanut in taste, although it is much more oily and sweet. The kernels of the peanut are ground between ordinary millstones and the flour is "bolted" or sifted through wire sieves in order that all the "shucks" and coarse, sharp pieces may be removed. The refuse—if it may be so called—makes excellent food for pigs and is very fattening. There is one objection, however, to peanut flour as a steady diet. It is very injurious to the teeth, causing them to turn yellow and decay. The healthfulness of peanuts is an established fact. The late Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, was the author of a paper entitled, "Peanuts for Dyspepsia," in which he claimed that the nuts eaten in moderation were a great help in cases where the digestive organs were affected. In addition to peanut flour there is an oil made from some of the smaller nuts, in which the druggists say there is now a large trade. Of the nuts there is nothing wasted, for even the shells are made useful, being put in immense sacks and sold to livery men for horse bedding, and a very comfortable, healthful bed they make.

The preparation of peanuts for the market is an interesting operation. They are first placed in an immense cylinder, from which they enter the revolving brushes, where each nut is well brushed before it becomes free. After this cleaning process the nut drops on an endless belt which revolves very slowly. On each side of the belt is a row of little girls—black, white and tan-colored—whose duty it is to separate the poor nuts from the good ones. Those of the pinders that "pass" go on to the next room where another lot of girls await their arrival and put them in bags of canvas, which, when filled are sewed up and branded with a big rooster. These are the "finest A No. 1 peanuts," known to the trade as the "double jointed Californias." The poorer nuts, which are separated by the girls at the endless belt, are all picked over again; the best are singled out and branded, after being put in bags, as "ships." These are not so large nor so fine in appearance as the first, but they are just as good eating. The third grade of nuts is called the "Eagle," and the rags and tags that are left are called "cullings" and are sent to another part of the building, where the meat is extracted by a patent sheller. The kernels, known to the trade as "small meats," are packed in 200 pound cases and sold to confectioners for use in the cheap kinds of peanut candy. The shells are sold to agriculturists for compost and to livermen for bedding.

That the business is profitable is proven by a case I have in mind just now. Six years ago a Massachusetts man came here "as poor as a church mouse." To-day he may be said to be worth $100,000. It was not luck that made him what he is. It was Yankee brains, Yankee energy, Yankee pluck, and above all, that peculiar Yankee quality of being able to see an opportunity for making money, and, having seen it, to make the most of it. He saw such an opportunity, as he thought, in raising peanuts. He took a tract of land and began working it on shares. In six years he has amassed money enough to have a bank account with five figures, and he owns a fine farm, upon which he grows nothing but peanuts and the vegetables he needs for his own use.

How to Prevent Fires.

The following simple precautions suggested by the New York *Independent*, if strictly followed, would prevent a great many destructive fires. The rules might be posted in every store, dwelling, and factory with good results:

1. Always buy the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting it or setting it down.
3. Never place a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you should have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp wicks are always clean and that they work freely in the tube.
6. Never blow out a lamp from the top.
7. Never take a light to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to the closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles just as much as possible in going about the house and in bedrooms. They are cheaper, can't explode, and for very many purposes are just as good as lamps.
9. Matches should always be kept in earthen jars, or in tin.
10. They should never be left where rats or mice can get hold of them. There is nothing more to the taste of a rat than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get at it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set on fire if a rat gets at it.
11. Have good safes in every place where matches are to be used, and never let a match be left on the floor.
12. Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure the fire is out, and then it is better to put it in a stove or an earthen dish.
13. It is far better to use the safety matches, which can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.
14. Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall, and at least once during the winter by a competent person. All of the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.
15. If there are any closets in the house near chimneys or flues, which there ought not to be, put nothing of a combustible nature into them.
16. Never leave any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.
17. Have your stove looked to frequently, to see that there are no holes for coal to drop out.
18. Never put any hot ashes or coal in a wooden receptacle.
19. Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gaslight.
20. Never examine a gas meter after dark.

Several snowbanks along the Central Pacific railroad tracks in California had to be dislodged with powder.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes are one of the most valuable fertilizers that a farmer can apply to his soil. Ash from the wood of the beach is said by chemists to contain ninety-six pounds of potash, thirty-three pounds of lime, six pounds of magnesia, three pounds of phosphoric acid, beside sulphuric acid to the bushel of sixty pounds. From this it will be seen how great their manurial value is. For root crops of all kinds, grasses, clover, etc., they will be found just what is needed to stimulate and feed the crop. The ash is the mineral element of any vegetable structure, and therefore indispensable to its growth. The farmer who will sell his ashes is actually parting with so much of the fertility of his farm. As an application to reclaim marsh land, the effect of ashes is often wonderful. The burnt lands in the Huron peninsula will have their productiveness greatly increased by the burning of the forests that covered them; and farmers there will receive great benefit in the future from the clearing of the lands and the depositing of the ashes from the burned forest upon them.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Shading Tree Stems.

One of the main causes of failure of newly-transplanted trees is the drying of the stem. This begins as soon as the roots are severed by digging in the nursery; it is continued by the exposure of both roots and stem to dry air while on the way and until the roots are covered with soil again, and it continues, after that, from exposure of the stem to hot suns and drying winds, while the roots wounded, and often set in loose, uncompacted or unmulched soil, can send up but scant supplies. Some reduce this danger much by pruning the top to a mere stick; others wrap the stem with paper or straw; others wisely encourage leaves all the way up from the very bottom the first season as a means of shelter. Mr. Edson Gayiord, an experienced orchardist, strongly advises leaning the young tree toward the 1 o'clock sun. Professor Budd recommends the same practice, and says he found it carried out so fully in Russia that cherry trees, which are among the greatest sufferers from trunk exposure, were generally inclined as much as forty-five degrees, beside being grown as low bushes. Mr. L. B. Rice writes to the *Tribune*, from Michigan, of the same matter: "I have had a great deal of trouble with young trees being killed on the south side, particularly those set in the fall. My preventive is to set a strong cedar post eight feet long in the bottom of the hole, before planting the tree; then place the tree against the north side of the stake, and tie. The stake lasts until the tree is well matured, and keeps the sun from it at noon, beside keeping it upright and in good shape. I have never lost a tree from that cause so treated."—*New York Tribune.*

Dairy Hints.

At a convention of Iowa dairymen the following hints were elicited: Blue grass and white clover are the best forage plants for dairy pastures. For a winter feed give two-thirds corn and one-third oats, substituting bran when the latter is high. An Illinois dairyman feeds green corn fodder when cows begin to fail in summer; in winter he feeds ground corn, oats and bran in equal parts with Hungarian. He thinks Hungarian superior to timothy, and that potatoes, turnips, etc., are not suitable to produce good butter. In regard to washing butter different creameries have different plans. One dairyman detailed his plan, which he found to produce the best results, his butter bringing the highest prices in the city of New York. His plan is to get the butter in the tubs thirty minutes after leaving the churn. After drawing off the buttermilk he puts in as much water at a temperature of fifty degrees as there was cream, washes all the buttermilk out, puts on the butter worker, salts with one ounce to the pound, all at once. He does not care about compactness, but there must be no milk in the butter. That is the point which he insists is the most important. He churns at a temperature of sixty-three degrees in winter and fifty-eight degrees in summer. The cause of white lumps and flecks in butter was considered, and the conclusion arrived at was that white lumps are produced by washing the butter at too low a temperature, and that white flecks are the result of too much acidity in the cream.

One plan for preparing cream for churning was as follows: The cream gathered each day was put into a vat and warmed to sixty-five degrees. At this point it was held twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when the whey was drawn off and the cream churned. A few favored this plan, but the majority were averse to allowing the cream to reach that condition before churning, one New York dealer vigorously opposing the sour-cream system, and predicting that the day is not far distant when all marketable butter will be made from sweet cream. A very successful dairyman stated that he brings his cream to a certain state of acidity, but not to the point where they separate, and gets more butter in this way than he can from sweet cream. As to the manner of delivering cream to the factories it was the judgment of some of the speakers that what is wanted to make the system a great success is a refrigerator wagon that will carry cream without change of its temperature.

Raising Cheap Pork.

My experience in raising hogs has led me into the study of how we can produce pork the most economically, and this very brief essay on pork making is contributed to the columns of the *Cultivator* to aid some struggling reader to give the subject his careful attention. Hogs generally increase more for the value of feed consumed than other stock, although pork is too commonly made with feed that costs much manual labor to produce it, while beef, on the contrary, is made largely from the cheaply produced grasses. This is all wrong, as any thorough-going progressive farmer will admit after once trying my economical plan.

I prefer breeding sows of some large native or grade stock crossed with the best full-blooded small breeds. Pigs should be littered as early as February, and provided with the most comfortable houses. The sows and pigs must be fed at first on warm or cooked feed, composed of middlings, corn meal, artichokes, or other roots, with a small quantity of linseed meal or cotton seed meal. If nice, thrifty pigs are wanted, the sows must give plenty of rich milk, and they must be fed very liberally. Especial pains should be taken to get the pigs to eating as soon as possible, and separate pen with small troughs and suitable feed should be regularly provided for them. Remember that pork well started is half made. The pigs should be kept growing, so that they may weigh 300 pounds or more before the 1st of the next December, at which time they should be butchered. I do not think it pays to winter any hogs except choice breeders.

The profits of hog-raising will be much increased if such crops are fed as the hog can harvest for themselves. Artichokes give as cheap food as clover, and they can be utilized for winter feeding when there is no green clover. Boussingault, the French chemist, proves by analysis and numerous feeding tests, that artichokes are worth more than turnips for feeding stock; that they are equal to potatoes, and worth half as much as corn, while they yield at least twelve times as much as corn, with no more cost for labor in cultivating. The artichoke patch should be as near the pens as possible, and a small portion of the patch fenced off with a portable fence at a time to encourage clean digging. The hogs should at all times have access to the artichokes, but a few should be dug each fall and piled in the cellar or near the pens, covered with straw and boards, for feeding in the pens when the ground is frozen. When clover comes the allowance of corn and other feed can be somewhat decreased, although it never pays to stint your pigs. Two patches of artichokes are necessary; one to be kept in cultivation while the other is occupied by the hogs.

Chufas, or earth almonds, can be used for fattening hogs in the fall, and the hogs will willingly do all the digging; but artichokes, clover and green corn feed, stalks and all, are the best thing to make pork with. Of course some corn should be husked for the last few weeks of feeding in the pens. Artichokes cooked with the feed for young pigs will nearly take the place of skimmed milk. But the most important thing to bear in mind is that the pigs must be kept constantly growing by providing warm, clean pens, and feeding liberally with a variety of feed best suited to their age and condition.

Make the hogs do nearly all of the harvesting of their own feed. Utilize clover and the grasses as much as possible for the summer feeding; have your hogs ready for market before very cold weather comes. When the hogs are fat and the weather cool butcher them at once, and if the price is too low put 170 pounds of fresh pork in a barrel with plenty of rock salt, and you will have 200 pounds of merchantable salt pork, which you can keep to sell at any time you like.—*David Scott, in Southern Cultivator.*

Household Recipes and Hints.

If grease or oil is spilled on a carpet, sprinkle flour or fine meal over the spot as soon as possible, let it lie for several hours, and it will absorb the grease.

A nice way to prepare potatoes for supper is to take cold mashed potatoes, roll out with flour scattered on the kneading-board, and cut in cakes with a cooky cutter; wet them over with the white of an egg, and bake them until light brown.

To clean japanned waiters rub on with a sponge a little white soap and some warm water, and wash quite clean. Never use hot water, as it will cause the japan to peel. Wipe dry, sprinkle a little flour over it; let it rest awhile, and then rub it with a soft, dry cloth, and finish with a soft piece of old silk.

Directions for making a cheap filter for drinking water are given by one who has experimented with it. Take a large flower pot, put a piece of sponge or clean moss over the hole in the bottom, put in pieces of charcoal broken very fine, and also an equal quantity of clean sand; over this put a linen cloth, or a piece of new white flannel, and let the water drain through this.

To wash point lace mix a teaspoonful of powdered borax with strong white castile soap-suds. Baste the lace very carefully, with fine cotton, upon two thicknesses of white flannel; soak in the soap-suds twenty-four hours, or longer if much soiled, changing the water once. Squeeze out, do not wring, and when nearly dry place the flannel, lace downward, on two thicknesses of flannel and smooth with a hot iron. When the lace is thoroughly dry remove from the flannel.

A good cracker pudding is made by breaking or rolling two large crackers fine; add the juice of one lemon and the grated rind of two, half a pint of thick sweet cream, a large tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of four eggs, sugar to the taste. Make a puff paste for a deep plate or a small and shallow pudding dish. Bake the crust until it has commenced to harden slightly, then pour the above mixture in, taking care to pierce the crust in several places with a fork. Bake for nearly an hour.

You cannot fail to have good brown bread if you follow this rule; take one pint each of graham and wheat flour, make a stiff batter with warm water, put in a piece of butter, the size of a marble, and one teaspoonful of molasses, a piece of a yeast cake about the size of a hickory-nut, or one large teaspoonful of yeast, a pinch of salt; mix with a spoon; do not try to knead it; heat your bread tins, butter them, and put the sponge in; when very light bake in a moderate oven. It usually requires a little more time for the brown bread to rise than for white.

When table linen has been stained with fruit, the stains will entirely disappear if the linen is put in scalding water before it has been washed or wet in cold water. Always put all table linen in hot water. A very nice addition to the table is a table cover, over which the table-cloth is laid. Wide felt is manufactured expressly for the purpose, but it is rather too expensive. An excellent substitute is heavy canton-flannel, which can be sewed together through the middle and pressed flat along the seam. Lay the flannel furry side up. The advantages of having a thick, white cloth under the table-cloth are these: The table-cloth will lie more smoothly, will present a better appearance and will wear longer, while the pleasurableness of the table is much enhanced by it. If the top of the table is uneven, or of cheap and unfinished material, these defects are hidden by the thick under cover, which also absorbs "spillings" more effectually than the single cloth.

To obtain soup stock from bones, take three pounds of fresh beef bones, well broken up, and add five quarts of water, a large onion, a carrot, a few cloves and pepper-corns, and a tablespoonful of salt. Bring very slowly to boiling point, skim carefully, cover the pan, and simmer very gently for five hours. Then strain into a jar and put the bones down again with about four quarts of water. Treat in the same way, simmering for three or four hours. Keep this weaker stock separate, adding to it daily any bones from meat, poultry, bacon, etc., in use; and either simmer gently over the fire or in a jar in a slow oven, a little water being added at discretion. The first stock will make a very good foundation for any vegetable soup as it is, but can be made of excellent quality by cooking in it a sheep's head. The fat found on its surface when cold can be used for frying purposes. In summer the whole of the stock should be brought to boiling point once every day, and in winter every two or three days, according to the weather.

What the Matter Was.

Johann Strauss, the composer, has been troubled for some time by severe fainting spells that have caused his physicians great anxiety. They were at first attributed to fatty accumulations around the heart, but a member of the faculty of the University of Vienna, a warm friend of the composer and his family, being called into a consultation, came to the conclusion that the diagnosis that had been taken was incorrect, and that the musician's illness was caused by excessive smoking of strong cigars; and this view has been proved correct by the results of treatment designed to counteract the poisonous effects of nicotine. There is probably no country in which the medical profession are themselves so much addicted to the use of tobacco and where the injurious effects of the use of the weed upon the human system are so little understood as in Germany, preeminently able and scholarly though German physicians are in many departments of medicine.—*New York Sun.*

A lady reader writes to say that she has been losing her hair recently and wants to know what she shall do to prevent it. Either keep your bureau drawer locked or else discharge the hired girl and get another of a complexion differing from yours.—*Rockland Gazette*

WISE WORDS.

We find beauty in itself a very poor thing unless beautified by sentiment.

Good housekeeping lies at the root of all the real ease and satisfaction in existence.

Gold can buy nearly everything in this world except that which a man wants most—viz., happiness.

Consult your friend on all things, especially on those which respect yourself. His counsels may then be useful, where your own self-love might impair your judgment.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behavior modesty, and her life virtues.

A grateful beast will stand upon record against those that, in their prosperity, forget their friends that to their loss and hazard stood by and succored them in their adversity.

Not to know what has been transacted n former times is to continue always a child. If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must always remain in the infancy of knowledge.

Sympathy, without active energy, may degenerate into weak sentimentalism; without intelligence, it may produce much evil; without a sense of responsibility and duty, it may be a mere self-indulgent impulse.

Advice to the young by Peter Cooper: Knowledge, economy and labor are the shining virtues of civilized man. They form the most enduring basis of society and the surest source of national and individual welfare.

Names, Ancient and Modern.

The ancients, who loved symbolism, viewed the name as an epithet, possessing some physical or moral signification, as with the Hindus of to-day. The law of Manou enjoined that the name of a woman should be easy of pronunciation, and terminate softly like the words of a benediction. With the Hebrews there was also significance: Sarah, suggested princess; Rachel, mildness; Deborah, industry. With each new dynasty the Chinese rebaptize provinces and cities.

With the Mussulmans, when a man expires, his name dies with him. A baby when seven days old, is approached by the father or grandfather, who whispers its name in its ear, and then repeats it aloud to the family. But that name must be selected from the prophets, as "Ibrahim" (Abraham); or from the heroes of Islamism, as "Osman" or "Omar." The names of the Turkish ladies suggest softness and sweetness. Zahra, flower; Saida, happy; Loulou, pearl. During their minority the Greeks were oftener known by a sobriquet, founded on some defect. Being a stammerer, Demosthenes was called Batalos. Nistocles was the real name of Plato; the latter was a sobriquet given on account of the breadth of his shoulders. In France the family name is derived from the estate; in Italy, after the Roman fashion, the family name is maintained, as Medici, Orsini, Niccolini. The terminal i represents the Mac in Scotch; the O in Irish, dp in Welsh, and the vitch in Russian—that is to say, son.

The ancient Gauls and Celts generally took their name from their office; Brennus was King Vercingtorix, chief of the hundred chiefs. There was a duke of Normandy who had in his retinue, 110 knights bearing the name William. He rechristened them after their fiefs. Under the Revolution names were taken from mythology, pomona, abstract beings, Liberte, vegetables and fruits. One Duces was hissed off the stage here because he renamed the characters of Shakespeare's plays. Desdemona the gentle became Heidemone, and honest Iago, Arbate. In 1808, Napoleon decreed all the Jews to adopt lay, instead of Biblical names, so as to have a secular hold on them. He suggested they should select for surnames European or other cities; hence why French Jews are called Rustibonne, Creinieuve, Lisbonne, etc. To change a name is difficult in France, and can only be granted by permission of the chief of the State. The Spaniards have a string of names, every hidalgo has eight. One night a Spaniard demanded admission to a French inn. "Who are you?" asked the landlord. The Spaniard reeled off his dozen names. "I have no room for so many," said mine host, "so try elsewhere."

A Dog Brings About a Wedding.

"Do these boats always remain at one place with their occupants?" inquired a Cincinnati *News-Journal* reporter of a captain, upon seeing at the river bank a number of living boats. "By no means," replied the veteran; "these boats are adapted to various uses. There is a kind called the 'pirate,' which is floated down the river by its occupants, who are usually dishonest and desperate. Then there is the ordinary flat-boat, which is loaded with potatoes, corn, flour or bacon, or any other Northern commodity, and floated to the south. Again, there is the 'coaster' trading boat, in which a man and his family make their homes and trade with the people who live along the banks of the river. Once upon a time one of these coasters, which started from a small town in Indiana, was lying near Vicksburg. Its occupants were the owner, his very handsome, rosy-faced daughter and a large black Newfoundland dog. The captain of a steamboat that made regular trips from Vicksburg up one of the tributaries of the Southern Mississippi had frequently noticed the dog sunning himself on the forward end of the coaster, and took such a fancy to the animal that he one day ran his boat in close enough to the shore to ask the father what he would take for the dog, whereupon the daughter suddenly appeared upon the scene, and called out defiantly, 'If you take that dog you will have to take me too!' This was the beginning of an acquaintance which ripened into friendship, and then a sentiment more tender, and resulted in the young lady becoming the wife of one of the most prosperous and respected steamboatmen in the Southern waters, who also became possessed of the dog."

"A Reliable Time-Keeper for $1.50."

"Condemn these city swindles, anyhow," exclaimed a young man from Joliet. "I don't see what the newspapers print their lying advertisements for. The other day I saw an announcement of 'a reliable time-keeper' for only $1.50. I sent on my money, and if you'd guess a week you couldn't hit what it was they sent me. It wasn't a watch, nor a clock, nor anything that looked like either. It was simply a little memorandum book, ruled off, to keep your time at work on any certain job. It had 'Reliable Time Keeper' printed on the first page, and a few lines of directions as to how to set down your time. The whole cursed thing wasn't worth five cents."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Toledo doctor takes strong grounds on the transmission of disease by kissing, forbidding callers to kiss any of his children. Wait until your daughters grow up, doctor, and then see how your cautions will operate.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

RHEUMATISM.—"Wilson's Wonder" cures in 8 hours, or money returned. Sent on receipt of $2. Medicine depot, 99 Park street, N. Y.

Piso's Cure for Consumption does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause.

REMINISCENCES OF ROCHESTER.

The Falls of the Genesee and Sam Patch's Fatal Leap—One of its Business Houses and its Great Magnitude.

The present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the country in every direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesee river, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, became completely blockaded by ice, forming an impassible dam, and the water coming down the Genesee river overflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorities prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rochester at that time, and was greatly interested in the manner in which this great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of cannon would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process, the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee river. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the magnificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposes in America, being entirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of flooring. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs—all the 1,001 ills that flesh is heir to come this time of the year, if at all. It is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgotten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicines, but I suppose Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheumatism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Study first taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and acute rheumatism, but during our investigation, we learned of a remarkable cure at a celebrated springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable properties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefit. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are simply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will become as popular as our Safe Cure."

"You seem to talk freely in regard to your remedies and appear to have no secrets, Mr. Warner."

"None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases, is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect, while physicians can only experiment with their hundred diseases. With the ordinary physician, the code binds him down, so that if he makes a discovery, he is bound to give it to the other physicians, which, of course, discourages investigation, to a great extent. This is why the great discoveries in medical science of late years have been made by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it in a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases."

"And you find that you are curing as great a number of people as ever before?"

"Yes, a far greater number. We never sold so much of our medicine as now and never knew of so many remarkable cures."

The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the result they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.

FULTON market, New York, sells 40,000,000 pounds of fish annually.

Repeated requests have induced the proprietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham, which are now many a household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Massachusetts woman who has done so much for all women.

A TEXAS ranch property has been sold in England for $2,500,000.

Messrs. Ely Bros., druggists, Owego, N. Y.—Enclosed please find money for four bottles of Cream Balm. I tried it on a man who could not smell at all. After using your balm for six days could smell everything.—J. C Mathews, Salem, N. C. [Price 50 cents.]

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of catarrh of many years' standing—restored my sense of smell. For colds in the head it works like magic.—E. H. Sherwood, National State Bank, Elizabeth, N. J. [Easy to use. See adv.]

Woman's chief beauty is her skin, Samaritan Nervine ensures that charm to all its patrons

Isaac Jewel, Covington, Ky., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of asthma and scrofula.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburg, Penn., writes: "I have used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs many years with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of Hall's Balsam is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body, incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

Butter Buyers

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

The Contrast.

As the sable is to ermine; as smut to flower; as coal to alabaster; as soot to driven snow, so is Carboline, the perfection of all hair renewers, to all other preparations.

Phœnix Pectoral cures cold and cough. 25.
Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. 25.

Matrimony.—All responsible parties desiring Correspondence for amusement or Matrimony send address for copy of "Wedding Bells" to P. O. Box 2629, Boston, Mass.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			15
Beef cattle, good to prime t w	9½	@	11
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5	@	8
Sheep	6¾	@	7¼
Lambs	7	@	8½
Hogs—Live	6	@	6¾
Dressed, city	8½	@	9
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 45	@	6 00
West, good to choice	3 65	@	6 75
Lard—City Steam	8 50	@	8 60
Butter—State Creamery	35	@	38
Dairy	21	@	31
West. Im. Creamery	22	@	28
Factory	10	@	24
Cheese—State Factory	12¼	@	14¾
Skims	7	@	9
Western	11	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	—
Potatoes—State bbl	87	@	1 50
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to Choice	5 30	@	6 25
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	7 00
Sheep—Western	5 00	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	6 75	@	7 00
Flour—Cy ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 07½	@	—
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	54	@	54½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	40	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	78	@	80
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	15 50	@	16 00
Hogs—Live	7	@	7¾
Northern Dressed	9	@	9½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's.	6 25	@	6 75
Corn—High Mixed	58	@	60
Oats—Extra White	49	@	50
Rye—State	72	@	74
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½	@	7 50
Sheer—Live weight	5¾	@	7¾
Lambs	7¾	@	8¾
Hogs—Northern, d. w	8¾	@	9
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	96	@	99
Rye—State		@	68
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@	—
Oats—State	37	@	38
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	32	@	33
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13¾	@	15

Purify Your Blood

When the weather grows warmer, that extreme tired feeling, want of appetite, dullness, languor and lassitude, afflict almost the entire human family, and scrofula and other diseases caused by humors, manifest themselves with many. It is impossible to throw off this debility and expel humors from the blood without the aid of a reli